MAP OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

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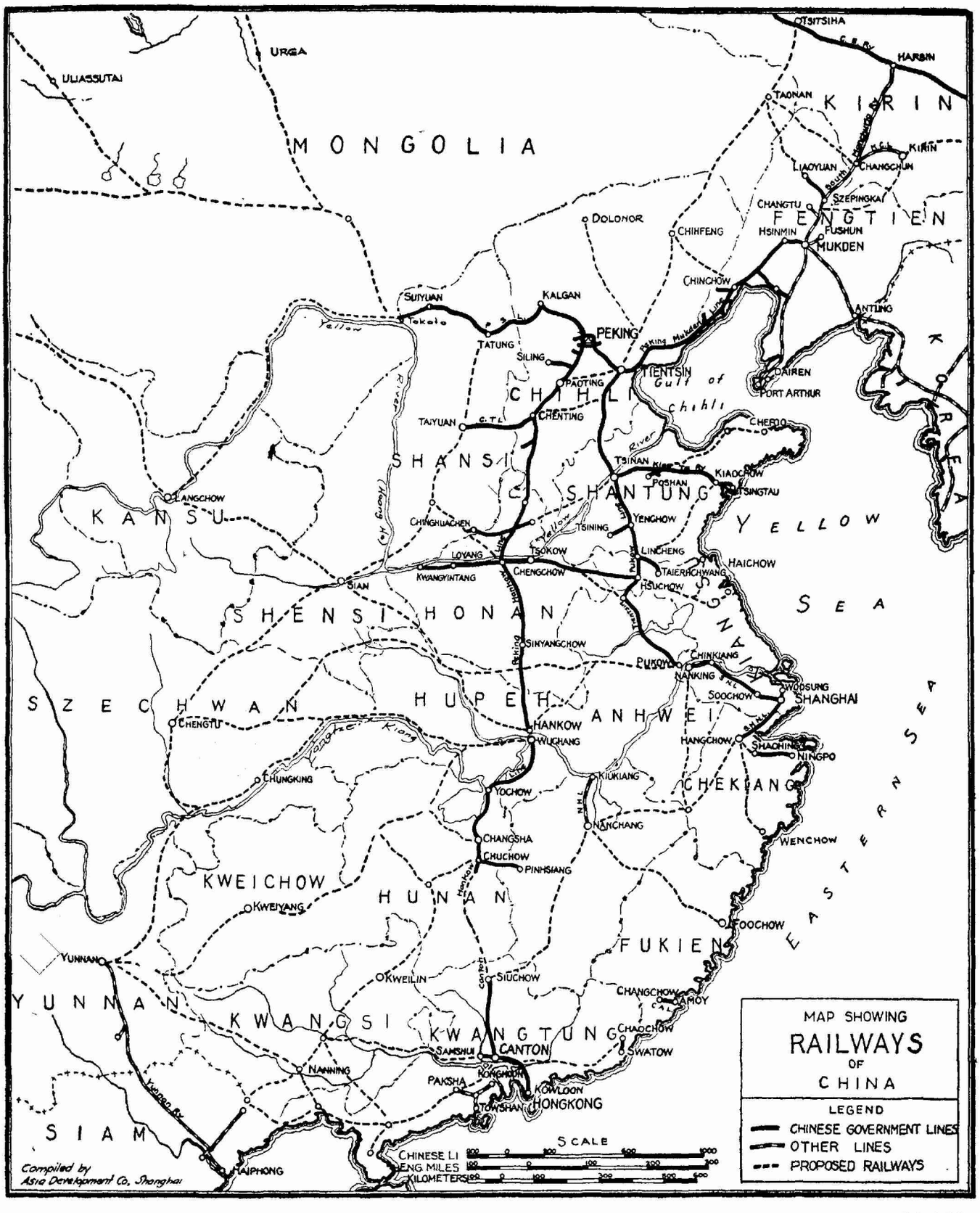

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中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

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?

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

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WHAT IS TO BE DONE ABOUT THE OPIUM BUSINESS?

THE United States of America and the Republic of China sent delegations to the Geneva Opium and Narcotic Conferences pledged to the following program:

1. The restriction by producing countries of production whether of raw opium or coca narcotic drugs within the limits set by the medical and scientific needs of the world, which are easily ascertainable.

2. The organization, under the jurisdiction of the League of Nations, of a strong International Central Board of Supervision and Control.

3. The restriction of manufactured derivatives of opium within the requirements of science.

4. Perfection of a system, now in operation, of export and import certificates.

5. An agreement between countries where opium is temporarily permitted, by which on a given date there will be one-tenth reduction per annum for ten years, (later the American Delegation agreed in the way of a compromise to fifteen years), after which smoking opium will not be permitted.

6. A system of licensing and rationing during the ten year period. Organizing a system of propaganda to prevent new addicts, and the development of a system of scientific treatment of addicts.

THIS, in brief, was the American proposal for a world-wide program for the suppression of the opium evil, submitted to the opium conferences which were held at Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations. The conferences assembled first last fall, then because of failure to agree, adjourned the meetings to early in the present year. Now we have the news that the entire effort to restrict the production of opium or the manufacture of opium derivatives, has failed and that the American and Chinese delegations have walked out, the Americans acting on the direct instructions of President Coolidge. The American and Chinese delegations walked out of the Conference on February 6, but as these lines are written the Conference was still in session, the other delegations, to judge from the *Reuters* reports, being engaged in a pious effort to "white-wash" themselves, for public exhibition purposes when an aroused world public opinion finally begins to examine into the reasons for the failure of the Conference to agree to the proposal to put an end to the opium business over a period of fifteen years.

TO sum up the reasons for the failure of the Conference to agree to the proposals for the world to get out of the opium business in a reasonable period of time, we quote the words of one of the American delegates:

"WHAT COULD YOU EXPECT IF PRESIDENT COOLIDGE WERE TO APPOINT FOUR SALOON KEEPERS AND TWO BREWERY OWNERS TO DEVISE WAYS AND MEANS TO ENFORCE THE PROHIBITION LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES?

In order to understand the import of this statement, it is necessary to consider the fact that the two opium conferences at geneva were attended at one time or another by delegations of some forty nations, but the leaders in the two conferences were representatives of America, China, Great Britian, France, Netherlands, Japan, and Portugal. Of these seven Powers, only one, the United States of America, is not an opium producing or manufacturing (for commercial purposes) country. Of the other six nations, China is perhaps the worst victim of the opium business for being a weak power she can neither prevent the smuggling in of the drug from the outside, nor its production inside her borders by her militarists as a means of raising war funds. All of the other five Powers, Great Britain, France, Netherlands, Japan and Portugal, are interested in the opium and narcotics business,—and by "interested," we mean *officially interested*, for in the case of each of these countries large sums are derived annually from government supported opium monopolies. We do not mean fo imply that the officials of the home governments of these nations are directly interested in the opium business. No indeed! But their colonies *are interested* and this fact can't be disputed. Japan, for instance, strictly prohibits opium production and manufacture at home, but officially supports an "opium monopoly" in Formosa under her flag. Great Britain strictly bans opium production and smoking at home but permits it *officially* under the British flag in Hongkong, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Unfederated Malay States, British North Borneo, Sarawak, Brunei, Ceylon, Mauretius, Hongkong, Iraq, and India. France does not permit the growing or smoking of opium in the home Republic, but fosters it under her flag in Indo-China. Portugal does the same thing in her colony, Macao, on the coast of South China. And exactly the same thing pertains to Holland. She does not permit her own people to grow or smoke opium at home, but supports it officially under the Dutch flag in the Netherlands East Indies.

WHEN we consider the indisputable facts as outlined in the foregoing paragraph, we have the reason for the failure of the Geneva Opium Conferences. Of the seven Powers dominating the meeting, five were officially interested in the business, one, China, was too weak to be effective, and the other, America, had clean hands. Therefore, the American proposal to adopt a world-wide program of gradual suppression ending in complete elimination at the close of a fifteen year period, failed. The failure was due to the naked fact that most of the nations dominating the meeting, were and are interested in the opium business and refused to give it up. The world will judge the Conference on this basis, and that's that!

IN view of the fact that the newspaper reading public in the Far East, is still pretty much in the dark as to what actually happened at Geneva owing to the failure of *Reuters* (British) news service to carry complete reports of the Conferences, it is fortunate that we now have American papers containing the *Associated Press* reports. On January 19, the *Asssociated Press* sent this account to the American papers:

Geneva, January 19—The United States wants opium smoking stopped entirely within ten years. Great Britain, through Lord Cecil, announced that she stands ready to stop it in fifteen years, but upon a condition. And it is the condition to which Mr. Porter takes exception and which seemed tonight to imperil the success of the present conference.

Great Britain's condition is that the fifteen years will begin to run only from the time when China shall have suppressed her growth of opium to that stage which will remove the danger of opium smuggling from China into other Far Eastern territories.

The American position is that danger of the crime generally may be always said to exist, hence the likelihood that the danger of the crime of smuggling may continue to exist indefinitely, thus postponing forever the inauguration of the British suggestion.

On Jan. 20, the *Associated Press* sent this dispatch which was published generally in the United States:

Geneva, January 20.—(By the Associated Press.)—So serious a situation developed today at the international opium conference that many of the delegates walked back to their hotels tonight after adjournment frankly voicing the opinion that a complete breakdown tomorrow was a regrettable possibility.

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, the chief British representative, who is leading the fight against the American proposals, said tersely: "Things are critical." He added that he would oppose tomorrow the new American suggestion for the suppression of opium smoking in the Far East within fifteen years because he was convinced the adoption of the plan would mean only deceiving the world.

Oppose Time Limit.

Viscount Cecil declared it was his judgment that it was impossible to inaugurate now any fixed time limit for the abolition of opium smoking because of the heavy smuggling in the Far East.

Asked what he would do if the conference by a majority vote approved the American motion to review the work of the first opium conference, Viscount Cecil answered that international practice required unanimity in conferences of this kind.

Irish Support U. S.

Michael MacWhite, the Irish Free State envoy at Geneva, came out flatly for the American project and flayed the convention drawn up by the first opium conference.

Ireland's refusal to back Great Britain created extraordinary interest because of recent Irish insistence, despite Great Britain's objection, upon registering the Anglo-Irish treaty with the league of nations.

Another feature of the dramatic day was the address of Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese delegate, who warned the so-called opium bloc powers that China, now had awakened and that if the powers failed to subordinate their financial interests to ethical interests and did not cease to exploit the Chinese and the Far East they would be held responsible not only by the world as a whole but, in particular, by 400,000,000 Chinese.

Porter and Cecil Clash.

The clash between Mr. Porter and Viscount Cecil started when Mr. Porter indignantly repudiated accusations made by Viscount Cecil Monday that the American people were using more opium and narcotic drugs than the people of India. Mr. Porter declared Viscount Cecil's charge false and characterized it as a vile slander upon the people of the United States. The British representative withdrew his charge with an apology for having made it, but he was so affected by Mr. Porter's speech that he wanted to go back to England immediately. Fellow delegates, however, succeeded in calming him.

And on January 21, the *Associated Press* again reported the activities of the delegates, in part as follows:

Geneva, January 21—The entire day was given over to attempts to save the conference from a crash. It began with a spirited repudiation by Lord Cecil of Chelwood, head of the British delegation, of the accusation of Representative Stephen G. Porter, head of the United States delegation, that financial considerations entered into the powers' reluctance to end opium smoking within a fixed period.

Mr. Porter said he had now been in Geneva sixty-four days and was still knocking at the door of the conference for a hearing on the question of opium smoking.

"I may have succeeded in getting into the vestibule," he remarked, "but the door bell seems still out of order. I confess I am discouraged as regards the situation, but I accept adjournment because I am ready to confer with anybody."

Mr. Porter then solemnly warned the conference that he would never sign any convention which did not effectively suppress the opium traffic.

WE had the final reports of the withdrawal of the American and Chinese delegates in last week's issue of the *Review*, so it is unnecessary to cover that ground again. Since the Conference has failed, the fact must be accepted that world public opinion on this question is not yet sufficiently strong to overcome the firmly entrenched "Opium Ring" which is financially interested in the disgraceful business. From the standpoint of the United States there can be little worry from a personal selfish standpoint. America neither produces opium nor manufactures it for commercial purposes. The United States is the victim of vast smuggling operations, but this can be kept down to a minimum by strengthening the defense forces as has been done in the case of liquor smuggling. The American people, are however, interested in the opium suppression question as an outstanding moral and ethical problem and without question the agitation for total suppression will be continued,—and finally will succeed just as the agitation against the slave trade finally succeeded, and as the agitation for limitation of armament and a peaceful settlement of conflicts between nations finally will succeed.

THE chief question involved in the failure of the Geneva Opium Conferences, is: "What about China?" When the British delegates were pressed for reasons for their failure to agree to the American proposal at Geneva, they always fell back on the "China excuse," or in other words, they would constantly parry the question with the statement, "If we stop opium production in our colonies, China will go on producing and the drug will then be smuggled into our possessions." This statement is about as logical as some of the current arguments of Chinese militarists on the subject of disbandment of surplus troops. Marshal Chi of Kiangsu always said, "I can't afford to disband my troops, because Marshal Lu of Chekiang is planning to attack me." And when Marshal Lu read this statement in the papers he always came back with a similar statement in respect to Marshal Chi. The result was that both kept on recruiting and the final ontcome was disaster for both. On this question of the relationship of opium production in China to suppression in other Far Eastern countries, we have the following statement from Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, chief Chinese Delegate, at one of the sessions of the Conference (copied from the official report):

"My Delegation has not attempted to deny that the existence of contraband trade in opium, some of which opium, but by no means all of it, is of Chinese origin; nor has my Delegation sought to assert that this illicit trade has not increased the task of progressively reducing the illicit traffic in those possessions in which the use of prepared opium is still permitted by law. But what the Chinese Delegation has objected to has been the magnification of the extent of this illicit trade, and bringing forward of its existence by the Powers as a reason why they should be released from the performance of the solemn international obligation which they assumed when they signed or gave their adherence to the Hague Convention. Especially does the Chinese Delegation object to this attempt to evade a contractual obligation upon this ground in view of the fact that the Governments concerned have made no serious attempt to demonstrate that they have themselves made every effort reasonably possible to check that contraband trade. But, however this may be, and it is to be admitted that it is a matter upon which it is impossible to speak with precision, it is not proper that the Powers which still permit the use of prepared opium within their Far Eastern possessions should seek to excuse themselves from doing what they can to reduce this use within these territories because of unsatisfactory conditions that prevail in China. There has already been quoted to you the statement of Sir John Jordan, that he could not believe that the Powers of the West would be willing to shelter themselves behind the plea that they were absolved from performing their part of the obligations assumed by them under the Hague Convention because of disordered conditions in countries like China, Persia and Turkey."

JUST so long as opium is produced and sold under official auspices in the Far Eastern possessions of Great Britain, France, Japan, Netherlands, and Portugal, naturally it will be produced in the Chinese Republic. This has been the history since earliest commercial contacts of the West and the East and it will continue to be the case regardless of how much the "Pot calls the kettle black," to use an old, but still pertinent expression. In view of the thorough airing which the abominable business received at the Geneva Conference, we imagine that public opinion will force a tightening up of restrictions against "smuggling." Therefore, we may expect to see for a time at least, a pious attempt on the part of certain governments to prevent smuggling of foreign opium into China. That this can have little effect upon the general situation, any sensible person can realize, when we go back to the fundamental matter that opium continues to be officially supported in the Far Eastern colonies of Britain, France, Japan, Portugal and the Netherlands. However, faces must be saved, so for a time at least we may expect considerable activity in the direction of a prevention of smuggling. From the standpoint of China herself, this country faces the greatest problem of any nation owing to her lack of political organization. The opium question is inextricably mixed up with the military question. As long as the country is dominated by rival military factions, it is inevitable that opium will be produced as it is one of the easiest ways of obtaining military funds. The fighting which has taken place between rival military factions about Shanghai since September 1, last, might well be styled an "Opium War" for the real incentive has been the desire of the rival militarists to control the vast opium smuggling activities in this section of China. It has been said that the control of this business is worth anything from five to thirty millions a year to the man or men in military control of the district. So to repeat, China's problem is a monumental one and more serious now that an attempt at world-cooperation on the subject of suppression, has failed. That there is an awakened public opinion on the question in China is common knowledge. In many of the provinces, complete opium suppression has been accomplished and it is possible, that if unification may now be obtained, for a period at least, something may be accomplished in the eradication of the evil in the country.

HOWEVER, aside from this phase of the matter there is a larger significance in the failure of the Geneva Conference in the realm of the interntional relations of the West and the East, that must be considered. At the present time, the whole fabric of the so-called Western civilization, is on trial in Asia. Whether the sentiment parades under the cloak of the "Anti-Christian" movement; whether it parades under the "Anti-foreign" movement; whether it is part of the "cancellation of treaties" movement; or whether it is the "East against the West" movement, one important result of the failure of the Geneva Conference will be to disillusion the East. This important element, which may in the long run become the most significant, was also touched by the Chairman of the Chinese delegation at Geneva in one of his addresses before the Conference in part as follows:

"Of one thing we may be sure, and that is, that, should we fail in the task that has been assigned to us, those Powers which, by their refusal to subordinate materialistic and sordid considerations to ethical obligations, compel this failure, will be held responsible by the other nations of the world. They will be regarded as nations which have not yet moralized their public policies. They will, therefore, have to pay a heavy price for whatever immediate or materialistic interests they manage to conserve to themselves, and it is not unlikely that this price will be measured not only in terms of moral prestige but also in terms of those very financial and economic interests upon which they will have shown that they set such store.

"As to these possibilities, in so far as they relate to the future relations between the four hundred millions of Chinese and the Western Powers that possess territories in the Far East, I am, perhaps, as myself a Chinese, in a better position to speak than most of you, and, therefore, to these possibilities, I feel myself justified in calling your attention.

"Among the features which have specially characterized traditional Chinese thought and civilization, two have stood out with especial clearness. One of these has been the emphasis that has been laid upon the moral aspects of life. Until recently, indeed, almost the whole purpose of the Chinese educational system was the inoculation of the ethical duties of man. The other feature has been the extent to which the Chinese people have relied upon reason rather than upon force, with the result that the Chinese Government, even when nominally autocratic, has depended, in order to obtain obedience to its laws, rather upon persuasion than upon compulsion, and, therefore, has promulgated its laws in hortatory rather than mandatory form. I speak of these matters because they have become ingrained in the Chinese people, and therefore, should they become convinced that certain of the Western Powers are not disposed to have regard for the moral and physical welfare of the hundreds of thousands of their fellow-countrymen dwelling within their Far Eastern possessions, and do in fact unjustly discriminate between them and their own subjects or citizens, they, the Chinese in China, will be moved by a profound moral indignation.

"Instances of the results to trade and commerce, not to speak of other less material but more important consequences that have followed within recent years from a sense upon the part of the Chinese people of right outraged will occur to you all. They indicate to you what may result should my people find that certain of the Western Powers are determined to continue to derive large public revenues from the sale of prepared opium to Chinese living in their Far Eastern possessions, or from the exportation to those possessions of the raw opium from which the prepared opium is to be manufactured.

"I do not wish to dwell too much upon the economic or commercial consequences that may possibly result from the action that the Powers may take in this Conference, but it is a phase of our problem that cannot be wholly ignored. The significance of the trade of China to the trading nations of the world needs no emphasis by me.

"I gladly leave, however, these materialistic implications of our problem and turn to a phase of it which, because more cultural or spiritual in character, is of still greater importance. This aspect of the question has to do with the future relations of Eastern and Western peoples.

"For many years past, the peoples of the West have proceeded upon the conviction that their civilization, and especially their religions and the codes of morality founded upon them, are superior to the systems of thought and conduct of the East. Based upon this assumption, the peoples of the West, encouraged and supported in many instances by their Governments, have sought by educational propaganda and missionary effort to persuade the Orientals to accept the Western ideas and ideals in place of those of their own. I shall not attempt to discuss in how far this conviction upon the part of the Western peoples has had a firm foundation of fact, but this much can certainly be said, that, whatever be the opinion held upon these points, to the Oriental, as to the Occidental, a principle of right and justice must, from its very nature, be as valid when applied in the East as it is when applied in the West. Hence it must result that if, when put to the practical test, it be found that Western Powers, which claim to enjoy the benefits of Western civilization carried to its highest point of development, are determined to continue indefinitely in their Far Eastern possessions a traffic which admittedly debauches the hundreds of thousands of Chinese who dwell in their possessions-there can be no other result than that not only will Western systems of ethics be deprived of much of the respect which they command from the peoples of the East, but the Governments of the West will lose somewhat of the regard which they now enjoy in Eastern Asia. By this I mean that it will henceforth be more difficult for them to convince the Powers of the East of the sincerity of their professions of good will."

U. S. House of Representatives Pass on Amendments to China Trade Act

The U. S. House of Representatives passed on the amendments to the China Trade Act, which have been advocated by the American Chambers of Commerce of China, since 1922, according to word received by the *Review*, from L. C. Dyer, Congressman from Missouri. The House took action on February 14. While the Amendments have to pass the Senate before becoming a law, it is encouraging to learn of the action of the House. While the details of the amendments were not included in the cable, it is expected it means that they have gone a step closer to providing tax exemption for American companies in China than the original act of 1922.

The China Trade Act, providing legislative machinery for the incorporation of American companies, doing business in China, directly with the Federal government at Washington passed Congress and was signed by President Harding in 1922, but it was found that certain restrictions added in the Senate made the Act largely unworkable. Since that time the American chambers of commerce in China, in association with the U. S. Department of Commerce, have been urging Congress to amend the measure so as to make it of service to American business in the Far East.

Analysis of America's Foreign Trade in December

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce at Washington on January 14, issued the statement of the foreign trade of the United States for December. The value of merchandise exported in December 1924 was $443,000,000, as compared with $426,665,519 in December 1923. The imports of merchandise were $334,000,000 in December 1924, as against $228,304 766 in December the previous year. This left a trade balance in favor of the United States on the merchandise movement of $109,000,000 for the month of 1924, as compared with a favorable balance for the corresponding month in 1923 of $138,360,753. Imports for the twelve months of 1924 have been $3,610,980,643, as against $3,792,065,963 for the twelve months of 1923. The merchandise exports for the twelve months of 1924 have been $4,588,266,249, against $4,167,493,080. giving a favorable trade balance of $977,285,606 in 1924, against $375,427,117 in 1923. Gold imports totaled $10,274,049 in December 1924, against $32,641,226 in the corresponding month of the previous year, and for the twelve months they are $319,720,918, as against $322, 715, 812. Gold exports in December 1924 were very large, reaching no less than $39,674,653, against $711,529 in December 1923. The outward movement was the largest of any month since April 1920, when the outflow was $44,622,000.

Fengtien Party Controls Reorganization Conference

BY LAWRENCE IMPEY

An official list of the dignitaries invited to attend the Reorganisation Conference has now been issued, together with a supplementary tabulation of the representatives which some have preferred to elect to appear for them at this gathering of notables, whether from pressure of business elsewhere or a doubt as to the salubrity of the Peking air during these winter months. So interesting is this document and so illuminating the inferences which can be drawn from it that it is reproduced herewith in full:—

Invited to Attend.	*Representive.*	*Comments!*
Chang Tso-lin	Cheng Chien	Fengtien
	Kung Yu-kun	
	Chang Ti-chen	
Chang Hsueh-liang	Hu Juo-yu	,,
Chang Tso-hsiang	Chang Hsu	,,
	Jung Huo	
Lu Yung-hsiang	Chang Jen	,, ally
	Chi Chin-i	
Li Ching-lin	Chang Hua-nan	,, governor of Chihli
Chang Tsung-chang	Hsu Kun	,,
Feng Yu-hsiang	Liu Chi	National Army?
	Hsieh Tu-pi	
Hu Ching-yi	Liu Suo-chung	,, ,,
Fan Chung-hsiou	Wang Ting-lo	,, ,,
Ming Cheng-piao	Hsia Tung-hsiao	,, ,,
Sun Yueh	Wong Fah-chin	,, ,,
Liu Chen-hua	Wong Ying-chuan	Governor
	Tsuo Wei-chin	of Shansi.
	Liang Wen-yuan	
Tang Chi-yao	Hsu Tso-cheng	Yunnan & Kwei-chow
	Chou Cheng-yueh	
	Hsu Chi-shen	
Kan Yu-kun	Chi Chieng-ju	Holds Loyang
Hsiao Yao-nan	Chou Ping	Hupeh & Wu-chang
	Wang Yun-fu	
Ho Feng-lin	Wang Ching-chen	Defence Commissioner
Li Lien-chun	Kuo Tung	Former Governor Canton, member of Kuomingtang.
	Keng Yi	
Hu Han-ming	None	Canton Regime
Ma Fu-hsiang	Personally	Former Tutung of Suiyuan dispossesed by Y.H. Feng.
Yen Hsi-shan	Wen Suo-chuan	Governor of Shansi.
	Suo Ti-jen	
	Pan Lien-yu	
Sun Chuan-fang	Kao Ehr-tung	
Sun Yat-sen	None	Kuomingtang
Li Yuan-hung	None	Republican President
Cheng Shih-chi	Chiang Wei	held various railway posts
	Huang Chia-lien	
Chen Lo-shan	Teng Han-hsiang	
Chang Chan-yang	Chang Suo-jen	
Pan Kuo-kang	Personally	
Tsang Chih-ping	Chang Feng-chang	
Yang Hua-chao	Yueh Chi	
Chiang Teng-hsien	Huang Jung-hui	
Han Lin-chun	Chi Yi-chao	
Kuo Sung-lin	Kuo Ta-ming	
Kan Chao-hsi	Wung En-yu	
	Wang Suo-chnug	
Hsu Lang-chou	Wang Pi-huan	Fengtien
Chi Ching-chun	Po Wen-lin	,,
Wu Chin-shen	Chang Suo-cheng	,,
	Wang Hsu-chang	,,
Wu Kuang-hsing	Tao Hsiao-hsuan	Anfuite
Lu Chung-lin	Li Hsing-chung	
	Wang Ping-chien	
Li Ming-chung	Liu Chi-lung	
	Hsiung Ping	
Liu Yu-feng	Wang Lai-mao	
Sung Cheh-yuan	Chang Wei-fan	
Chang Chi-chiang	Chen Tso-yu	
	Yu Yi	
Yueh Wei-chun	Kou Hsia	
Ho Hsu	Ching Chao-yen	
Yang Hsi-ming	None	
Tan Yen-kai	,,	Hunan
Liu Cheng-huan	,,	Shensi
Hsu Chung-chi	,,	formerly 14th Div.
Chen Chuan	,,	
Fan Shih-shen	,,	
Lin Chun-ting	,,	Kwangtung
Chen Chiung-ming	,,	
Shih Ching-yang	,,	
Yeh Chuo	,,	
Teng Peng-ying	,,	
Fang Sun-tao	,,	
Tang Tze-mou	,,	
Yang Shen	,,	
Hu Han-ming	,,	
Dalai Lama	,,	
Panshan Lama	,,	
Hu Shih-hsuen	Li Yueh-yuan	
Po Wen-wei	Personally	General
Shen Hung-ying	Chen Te-kuang	
Li Chung-jen	Yen Chih-fang	
Huang Shao-hsiung	Mung Ming-wei	
Liu Chen-huo	Yung Chao-cheng	
Hsiung Ke-wu	Chang Chien	Szechuan
Liu Hsing	Chang Chai	
Lai Hsing-huai	Chang Ying	
Liu Chen-hsuen	Fei Hsin-chien	
Yuan Tso-ming	Chou Pei-yi	
Tan Mou-hsing	Personally	
Hung Chao-ling	Li Huan	
Lin Hu	Shen Yun-seng	
Lin Chien-chang	Liu Chuan-sou	
Hsu Chien-ting	Jao Ming-lan	Former Min. of Justice, Canton.
Cheng Ching-sun	Yang Chao-kung	
Feng Peng-jen	Fang Ta-chih	
	Ho Pao-hua	
Chao Heng-ti	Hsiao Kun	Hunan
	Chung Chai-hung	
	Chen Chang	
Wang Yung-chiang	Ping Ke-chuang	Fengtien
Yang I Teh	Yang Yi-chien	Tientsin Chief of Police
Kung Chi-ping	Tien Pu-shan	Shantung
Yu Shih-hsing	Chen Ting-heng	
Han Kuo-chun	Chia Shih-yi	Kiangsu
Hsia Chao	Shao Chang	
Wang I Tang	Wang Sun-lin	Former Anfu Cabinet
	Liu Chao-wang	
Hu Shih-yi	Wu Fang	Former Customs & Salt posts.
Teng Hsi-hou	Liu Ping-nan	
Chang I Chi	Ma Chun-wu	
Chou Ying-jen	Li Chun-nan	
Sai Cheng-ping	Lin Pin-yi	Admiral, governor of Fukien
Tang Chi-yu	Liu Hua-ying	
Lu Hung-tao	Kang Hsing-ming	
	Chen Lun-yi	
	Chao Chung-shao	
	Wei Ming-fah	
Yang Tseng-hsing	Wang Hsu-yuan	Sinkiang
	Chien Tung	
Hsueh Tu-pi	Chao Sou-lin	Feng Yu-hsiang's nominee.
Lah Yen-tou	Personally	
Li Chien-lu	Personally	
Chang Chia Hutuktu	Huang Yu	
Prince of Tselimung	Almungerhsingkeletu	
Prince of Chaowuta	Turker	
Lu Hsing-chi	Personaliy	
Kung Lo-ting	Personally	
Tang Shao-yi		Former Canton govt.
Chang Ping-lin		,, ,, ,,
Chen Chun-hsuan		
Wang Shih-cheng		General, friend of Tuan Chi-jui, was nominated as President of Conf.
Wang Ching-wei	representatives not	
Huang Fu		Minister of War
Hsiung Hsi-lin	selected, some may	Famous Philanthropist
Chao Erh-hsun		President of Conf.
Hu Shih	attend personally.	Famous Scholar
Li Ying-chuan		Kuomingtang Lawyer.
Pan Li-shan		
Wu Tso-sun		
Yang Yung-tai		
Liu Cheng-seng		
Shao Jui-peng		
Peng Yao-kuang		
Li Chao-fu		
Tang I		
Lin Chang-ming		Former Anfu Min. of Justice.

Chang Shao-tseng		Former Premier.
Yen Hsiou		Famous Scholar.
Liang Chi-chao		Scholar and Publicist
Chu Chi-chien		Former Minister.
Yang Yu-ting		
Jao Han-hsiang		Bureau of Immigration post.
Wang Tsou-tseng		
Yang Hsu-kan	representatives not	
Chu Fu-chen		
Yu Ho-te	selected, some may	
Liang Shih-yi		Former Fengtien Minister.
Yu Yu-yun	attend personally.	
Chou Tso-ming		
Chou Hsueh-hsi		well known Industrialist.
Chiang Kang-hu		
Yen Tun-yuan		Min. of Interior, 1912.

The first thing which the writer did after carfully perusing the list was take a pen and make a note against those names which he was able to label from memory, and it would be an interesting test of the reader's knowledge of Chinese politics if he did the same without any reference to "Who's Who, in China" and without taking any notice of the last column, which contains the sixty odd references which occurred to the writer's mind while conning the list.

It will be seen that the Mukden party have a predominant position in the Conference, the only possible opposition coming from Feng Yu-hsiang's friends or from scattered Kuomingtang members who might possibly succeed in rallying around them a few disgruntled representatives who have no party battle cry. The old Wu Pei-fu clique is naturally absent, though it is difficult to see what reorganisation can be effected without their co-operation; while it must be presumed that the Anfuites have their orders to combine with the Fengtien delegates on questions of importance. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's party is of considerable importance, not only in itself, but for the reason that it too may serve as a rallying point for those who wish to oppose the Anfu-Mukden regime, and it can scarcely be doubted that there will be some stormy sessions as a result of differences between these factions.

But the reader who has marked off his list with care will probably be struck with the same point as was the writer, namely, the noticeable absence of those merchants, bankers, scholars and philanthropists, who are in reality the mainstay of China. The authorities inform us that supplementary invitations for the Conference numbering some two hundred and fifty have been sent out to these important groups but up to the present it does not seem that those so honored have any great desire to visit Peking at this time.

After all, this is hardly to be wondered at when one considers the real foundation of the Conference, which is militarism, for why should the mercantile mouse attend a gathering with the intention of politely requesting the militarist cat to consent to the cutting of its claws by its own nominee. Unless something very unforeseen happens it looks as if a deadlock would very speedily be reached, especially if the organisig difficulties are added to by such occurrences as the recent telegram from Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, in which he recommended as a fresh President of the Conference a Mr. Chang Hsing-yu, who is not even numbered among the delegates, and that although the Conference itself had already designated Mr. Chao Erh-hsun in that capacity.

If instead of describing this as a Reorganisation Conference one were to call it an Assembly for Legitimising Party Politics it would possibly be nearer the mark, and the writer for one will be greatly surprised if anything very definite toward the pacification of China is achieved by it, though on the other hand the stabilisation of any form of government, party or otherwise, cannot but be an improvement in the situation as it is at present.

Peking, Feb. 13, 1925

South University, started two years ago in Shanghai, announces that three courses in Chinese journalism will be given during the 1925 Spring term. The courses, which are in the history and principles of journalism, principles of advertising and newspaper reporting, will be in Chinese. The buildings of the school are at Gordon and Ichang Roads. Dr. Kiang Hung-fu is president.

Feng Yu-hsiang's Next Move

BY CHARLES DAILEY

The motives which prompted Feng Yu-hsiang to bring about his *coup d'etat* of last October are still unrevealed, although from day to day incidents are developing that throw a little light on the subject. The situation is still obscure, but it is certain that the Christian Marshal was prompted by political motives, although with some degree of patriotism behind them. Either now or at a later time this subject must be gone into at more or less length, but at the present moment Feng Yu-hsiang has hold of a live-wire that is burning his fingers as he quickly shifts it from one hand to the other. He is being pulled back and forth between two sets of advisers, and it depends upon his final decision whether the cards he holds up his sleeve shall be played now or held back until the other players in the political game have run out of aces. Even a deuce is good if it is a trump, and the Christian Marshal has the documentary evidence to make deuces out of certain politicans and militarists and also certain persons who work behind the scenes.

The question now uppermost in the mind of Feng Yu-hsiang is whether he shall pursue his ambition to its natural end, retain control of Peking and fight Chang Tso-lin in the Spring or whether, in view of the unpopularity he has gained through the ruthlessness of his *coup d'etat* he shall retire from Peking and to the quiet reaches of the Northwest frontier, there to devote himself to the task of colonization of the waste lands and after the people have half-forgotten the despicable manner of the *coup* to come back, still with his large army and with sufficient force in the way of incriminating documents to compel others who might oppose him to step aside.

The elimination of Feng Yu-hsiang is the earnest desire of all other factions in China. He has been warned repeatedly to this effect. Chang Tso-lin detests him, Wu Pei-fu never will forgive him, Tuan Chi-jui fears him, all others with power or with the ambition to attain power condemn him—all but a few who are committed to Feng's own cause for selfish reasons or otherwise. Seeing this, Feng is flirting with some elements on the one side and listening for a time to the counsels of another group which advises a retirement not from China but from the domination of Peking. What disturbs Feng is that he is not certain to what extent these latter counsellors are influenced by his enemies or to what extent the advisers of an aggressive course are influenced by their hope of personnl betterment, not only of themselves but of interests (or foreign countries) they represent. He is not possessed of sufficient cleverness to decide for himself and will be subject to one of the two influences.

Marshal Feng's Influence Far Reaching

In his capacity as Defense Commissioner of the Northwest frontier Marshal Feng comes into control of all the vast section westward of Peking, including the frontiers bordering on Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan, and in each of which he will be able to exert some influence. Already his troops have taken over those areas and two of his generals are the Tupans of the extramural areas of Chahar and Suiyuan. Marshal Feng has made his headquarters in Kalgan. For a time he lived in the headquarters of the people, opposite the railway station, but he was not free from spying eyes. Giving as an excuse the desire to get away from the dust and smoke of the neighborhood of the railway yards he has taken over for a period of three months one entire wing of the American-owned Pioneer Inn. This is in what is known as the foreign quarter, close to the American Consulate, and a strong guard of his troops keeps off all whose business is unknown.

In this quiet wing of the hotel Marshal Feng has been holding conferences lately with friends from Peking. The group headed by Hsueh Tu-pi, Mayor of the Metropolitan district, seems to hold strongly to the view that the better course will be to retire into the quiet western areas and there develop his colonization scheme, meantime letting the other political factions slowly fall apart and to set out for themselves, as they surely will, and then, they counselled, would be the opportunity of the Christian Marshal, for protected by the scanty communications and his control of the Peking-Suiyuan railway, he could develop his vast areas and his armies simultaneously, teaching his soldiers how to fight as well as to farm. Then, with the sting of his *coup* forgotten and with the rapacity of the party in power increased to the point where the people began to stagger under the burden—then he could come forth with his armies to challenge whatever Nero sat in Peking and with some show of popular support behind him.

The other faction of Feng's followers includes Hwang Fu and Dr. C. T. Wang, and Generals Sun Yueh and Hu Ching-Yi, all parties either to the *coup* or the rump government which it enabled to rule Peking for 24 days. Some of this faction—it is not definitely established just who is the leader—are advising Feng to strike now, or as soon as he can make the necessary arrangements. When Feng points out that he has no arsenal, this group replies that Russia is only just across Mongolia from him; that the Soviet is not concerned in the arms embargo and that Feng's great trains of camels can bring huge quantities across the Gobi desert from the Trans-Siberian railway station at Kiakhta. It emphasizes that the Soviet government is favorable to China as a whole, and while perforce it has made a separate treaty with Chang Tso-Lin, this was prompted by military necessities, since Chang has such control of the Manchurian frontiers that he can make matters very uncomfortable for the Soviet forces in Siberia, especially those in the Habarovsk region and the Maritime province. But if the Soviet were more openly allied with Feng Yu-Hsiang, and having already a strong influence with the Mongols, Chang Tso-Lin would be always in fear of an attack on his flank and would be less inclined to bother about the Amur river region.

All this and much more the radical faction has poured into the ears of Feng Yu-Hsiang, and has pointed out the advantage of a union also with the Kuomingtang, which would give him strength in the South, where indifference exists as to the *coup*, since it concerned only the Chihli party and an eneingmy of the Kuomingtang. With the Peking—Suiyuan and the Peking-Hankow Railway lines controlled, there would be no difficulty in reaching the Yangtze at Hankow, while the Kuomingtang forces could come up through Kiangsi and Hunan and drive the Peking group eastward of the Tientsin-Pukow railway.

Christian Marshal Favors Federation of Provinces

Furthermore, this radical group emphasized that there are no vast differences between the political ideas of the Kuomingtang and of Feng Yu-Hsiang. The Kuomingtang favors a commission system, a slight modification of the Soviet, while the Christian Marshal inclines to a federation of provinces modelled somewhat on the Swiss canton system, under which a body is elected consisting of seven members, of which one is the Secretary-General and therefore a permanent official during the life of the Commission. Of the other six, three are Presidents and three Vice-Presidents. The latter serve, in rotation, one year each as President and Vice-President respectively, and for the three years the seven serve as a governing Cabinet. Marshal Feng has not developed his own ideas beyond this general point, but he would have each natural division of China represented in the governing cabinet, elected each one from the people of the division, perhaps indorsed by the other divisions, but certainly with each natural division of China represented in the governing cabinet. Thus, he holds, China would have representative government.

There are several objections to the program of the radicals. One is that Russia may not be able to help in a material way, for Russia is beset with menaces on her westsrn and southwestern frontiers and also there are increasing eigns of internal dissentions due to the failure of the Soviet system after more than seven years to put Russia's house in order. And they also point out that even if Russia should send aid into China it is more than likely that the treaty Powers, and especially those with large vested interests in China, would be forced, much against their will, also to send armed forces to protect those interests, with the result that another world war might be provoked. And again, Russia does not desire any appearance of aggression in China other than to assure protection for the Chinese Eastern railway. Certainly Russia has at the moment no wish to antagonize Japan, as is evidenced by the treaty recently signed. Japan cannot afford a costly campaign in China, nor can France, while Great Britain would hesitate for a long time and the United States has no vested interests to protect.

So Feng Yu-Hsiang is between two fires. More and more he seems inclined to withdraw into the interior and develop his army and his acres. Realizing his lack of an arsenal, he is fitting up the Kalgan Mint for this purpose, while at the same time he will continue to turn out copper coins there, for these are the chief medium of commerce in the Northwest. In addition he is organizing a bank, and soon we shall see an issue in the Northwest similar to the Fengtien notes which Chang Tso-lin forces on the people of Manchuria and has difficulty in maintaining at parity, hence the general use of the yen there, despite its steady decline as compared with the standard dollar of China.

Already Feng Yu-hsiang has outlined some of his plans for the development of the Northwest. First, he proposes to reestablish plants for the manufacture of bricks and tiles, and from these to build houses. As the houses begin to rise he will move the disbanded soldiers and the men of the crowded plain of Chihli to the vast areas, and then will develop agriculture and the resultant commerce. He believes that within five years he can remove 20,000,000 people from the dense provinces of Eastern China and the Yangtze valley to the Northwest. In this he runs somewhat counter to the plan of Chang Tso-lin, who heen soliciting emigration to Manchuria among the overpopulation of Chihli and Shantung. In the case of both overlords each immigrant is a potential soldier.

Inner Mongolia is an administrative area and also has received much attention at the hands of Feng Yu-hsing. It will be coincidental with the colonization plan. Starting with an office of cultivation he will develop more agriculture and then establish an administrative office, just as Mukden is the administrative center for the Three Eastern provinees. Then, as the population increases, he will begin to divide the great areas into smaller administrative districts. In other ways he wil follow the general plan of Marshal Chang Tso-lin.

Just a few words more as to the political side and we shall let Feng Yu-hsiang rest for a while until he decides definitely between the two factions which beset him. There must have been some motive in the action of Feng Yu-hsiang in lending himself to such an un-Christian act as the *coup d'etat*. If he sought through driving out the Manchu Emperor and the seizure of the Palace by his troops, who still hold it, to search at leisure, then he probably has obtained damning evidence against some of the men who have been masquerading as republicans and at the opportune time may spring this proof should he see fit to challenge either in the Spring or after his colonization scheme is well under way and he is as strong in the Northwest as Chang Tso-lin now is in the Manchurian provinces.

Masses of papers, letters and other documents were seized by Feng Yu-hsiang under cover of the *coup*. Already some of them have been used, probably as a warning that there are others yet to come, for any who have been guilty but are not yet exposed probably will try to rush for cover by making terms with Feng Yu-hsiang. It is this that gives him potential strength. It has already been told, as an incident to the election of Chao Erh-Hsun, as chairman of the Rehabilitation Conference, that the former Viceroy of the Three Eastern province and now henchman of Chang Tso-lin, has been discovered as a supporter of the Manchu Emperor through the finding of a letter from him to Hsuan Tung, written within the last four years, in which he professed his loyalty to the Son of Heaven Then there was another letter written by Hsu Shih-chang while he occupied the office of President in which it is said he affirmed his loyalty to the Empire and to the Emperor. Perhaps there are more such letters. If so, Feng has a club over numerous heads. And perhaps it is all propaganda, or the letters are forgeries. Time will tell.

Feng's Reason For the Coup

The only defense Feng Hu-hsiang ever gave for his desertion of his superior and the ejection of the Manchun Emperor was that it was to avert a plot to restore the Ching household to power. In many quarters this has been laughed at as a flimsy excuse. One interesting story is that the *coup* was aimed to prevent a move or plot by Japan and Chang Tso-lin to restore Hsuan Tung with Chang Tso-lin the power behind the throne, Marshal Tuan Chi-Jui as the Prime Minister and Japan the favored nation. Another story is that the *coup* was directed not against Tsao K'un and Wu Pei-fu and not against an effort to restore Hsuan Tung, but to prevent Chang Tso-lin, who might have won on the battlefield, from setting himself up as President, also in the interest of Japan.

Probably both these stories come under the head of teahouse gossip, but one important fact remains. The troops of Feng Yu-Hsaing have carried many things out of the Imperial Palace and they are still making careful investigation of the documents there. If there is incriminating evidence of the insincerity of the avowed advocates of a republic, then we may expect another dramatic move on the part of the Christian General by the publication of these letters simultaneously with a challenge to the writers as traitors to the republic. Thus the treachery of Feng Yu-Hsiang would be explained, in a measure justified, and possibly indorsed as a great patriotic action. But what if these letters were discovered quite by accident in the search for loot? For it is certain that there has been looting in the Palace since the troops of the Christian Marshal marched in.

Peking, Feb. 14, 1925

The Department of Agronomy of the University of Nanking has made a germination test of 10,000 ears of corn (maize) raised in the university's fields. Ten per cent of the total were found unfit for seed. The remainder are to be used in planting the university's fields or for free distribution elsewhere in the country. Two months were required for the test.

Applying Business Principles To The China Problem

BY JAMES A. THOMAS

This article dealing with the application of business principles and common sense to the China problem, appeared in the February number of Asia Magazine, N. Y. Mr. Thomas, the writer of the article, former head of the British-American Tobacco Company in China, needs no introduction in this part of the world.

I BELIEVE that common sense can solve the most complicated problems. In ordinary life, there is nothing new about that. But in the toplofty realms of international affairs, it seems to have been a secret, until Messrs. Dawes, Young and Robinson suddenly demonstrated its applicability to an international tangle of the most intricate character. There are other situations in the world to which the same brand of common sense could be applied with advantage, not only as a preventive of war, but as a positive stimulus to material and spiritual happiness. One such state of affairs is in China.

Now, a number of us look upon China and the Far East as of greater importance to the United States and its future safety and prosperity than is Germany or France or Italy or the whole of Europe. I admit being one of these prejudiced folk. But for the few thousands of us who have spent most of our lives in the Orient and are thus convinced that the future of America lies in the Pacific, there are, I know millions of Americans who do not care an iota about the whole of Asia. If there are any of these who chance to read this article, I would ask them for the moment to consider China our next-door neighbor, as radio and airplanes are fast making it, instead of a quaint, upsidedown region ten thousand miles away. I would further ask them to ponder these three considerations, which are outstanding ones:

That peace in the Pacific between ourselves and Japan, Russia, Germany, France and Great Britain is dependent largely upon whether China becomes a stabilized nation;

That our ability to increase our prosperity in the next two or three generations in anything like the ratio of increase in the past depends largely on the free flow of commerce between ourselves and such great undevloped national reservoirs of wealth as China;

That at the present time we hold in the confidence of China a high position, which is in danger of being undermined by our own failure to take a small measure of initiative in helping China. Soviet Russia is busy preaching to young China that the United States is an archhypocrite in relation to the Chinese, full of fair—and windy—words. We have not yet actually accomplished much to prove the case otherwise.

Therefore, may I ask that those of you who think of China as too far from Broadway to mean anything in your lives recognize that the Chinese problem is of primary concern to the United States? "Chaos" and "China" are two words closely associated in the American mind. You have read in the daily head-lines with some amusement, possibly not unmixed with disappointment, of the overthrow of one Peking government after another. And yet I am sure that within a generation common sense can do much to stabilize China.

The common denominator in the situation between China and the western Powers is mutual self-interest. The objective is the homely one of giving China as sound fiscal system by helping it out of its own resources to set up a credit with which it may buy our goods—a basis of good business as old as trade itself. The instruments through which to bring about such a result are the business men of the interested Powers and China, applying the common-sense rules of business, freed from the suspicion of political exploitation.

I have spent twenty-five years of my life in China in direct business contact with Chinese merchants, from the street-seller doing a business of a few pennies a day to the Chinese *hong*-owner, worth millions. They understand common sense as no other people on earth. They do not fear self-interest on the part of another in a trade; for they recognize that no business deal can hold unless all parties are benefited. And I believe they are about ready for an international plan operated on sound business lines so long as they are convinced that it is uncontaminated by political motives.

Not in many years has there been in China a conjuncture more favorable for a fresh start. There has just been a civil war, and a new government is in power. It would be unwise to expect too much from this government. But China is a step nearer unification. The factions that emerged victorious from last summer's war have given evidences of some ability to work in harmony. Even Dr. Sun Yat-sen, perennially irreconcilable, is now willing to come half-way toward unification. He has gone in person to Tientsin and is expected to enter Peking later. The defeated factions have been practically eliminated. For all essential purposes Chang Tso-lin is in control and has the support of other military parties representing a preponderance of power.

Circumstances being favorable for a fresh start, Europe has pointed the way. The diplomatic channels are no less choked in the Far East than in Europe. More so, in fact, for the official West has not yet learned that the East of today must be dealt with differently from the East of fifty years ago. For results, therefore, it is wiser to turn to those who are not restrained by past commitments or bound by precedents. If an unofficial group, men representative of economic and financial interests rather than professionally political, can sit down and evolve a method of dealing with the complex and controversial question of reparations, there is no reason why a similar group cannot evolve a method of dealing with a parallel question concerning China. The Dawes committee did not solve all the problems left by the World War; it did not attempt to establish a new system in European relations. It would have failed if it had.. Similarly, no group of men can solve the "problem of China," because China is not a problem but a civilization. But they could address themselves to one phase and lay one spot of solid ground, which might serve as a point of departure for future steps. And they could, most of all, initiate a new way of dealing with questions concerning the western Powers and China.

China's Problem a Financial One

The key to the difficulties of China, as far as they concern the outer world, lies in its finances. China cannot have an efficient administration, it cannot develop its resources, it cannot establish a school system or build roads or keep public order without more revenue and a more systematic and honest expenditure of revenue. Similarly, it cannot maintain undisturbed relations with other countries. Which is to say that there cannot be tranquility in the Far East and there will always be a Far Eastern "situation." At bottom, most of the difficulties arising between China and the Powers are over money: loans that one or more of the Powers may want to make to China or loans that have been made and that China cannot or will not pay back. There is accordingly a special fitness in letting men of economic background and interests address themselves to Chinese questions.

There is also a special pertinence in their doing so now. In the past two or three years China has been in default on payment of principal and interest on a number of loans, including those to Americans for goods delivered. Furthermore, the question of an increased traiff for China has also been in abeyance since the Washington Conference. Though the first reflects on China's dependability in executing obligations, the second reflects no less on the credit of the western Powers. And since the two are interrelated, they provide a logical reason for special action.

Specifically, what is proposed is an unofficial conference with representatives from all the nations having treaty relations with China, to give effect to a two-and-one-half per cent increase in the Chinese tariff and simultaneously to arrange for refunding all China's uncovered foreign and domestic debts, payment to be made out of the revenue derived from the increase. Under the Washington Conference treaties an international conference to provide for the increased tariff should have been held long ago under proper diplomatic auspices. The Washington Conference treaties, however, although they have been assumed in all public discussion to be a *fait accompli*, have not all gone into effect, and certain of their provisions in regard to the Chinese customs tariff have not been carried out. France has thus far refused to ratify certain treaties because of its own private disputes with China.

The western governments have little difficulty in stirring themselves to righteous wrath over China's derelictions. They have been complacently silent about their own failure to keep a promise. Three years ago they entered into a compact with China and attached their several signatures thereto. The Conference might as well never have been held so far as present-day fulfilment of the obligations growing out of that compact is concerned. Yet the various governments have repeatedly voiced indignant surprise because China, having been "emancipated" by treaties not yet come into force, has not instantaneously reached the equilibrium of the stable, rich governments of the West. The other powers that signed the treaty are not exculpated by the fact that France refuses

to ratify. We of the United States are least of all free from blame. We have plumed ourselves on the Washington Conference as our own great accomplishment in foreign affairs, held on our invitation and carried on under our initiative. The responsibility devolves upon us all the more to have the resourcefulness to substitute another, more acceptable plan if France continues to block the first. Certainly we cannot censure China for failure to do what was expected of it under the treaties.

The moral effect of the failure of the Conference treaties to operate up to the present writing cannot be easily canceled. It will remain in the eyes of China as the disavowal of an obligation. Whatever may be said of Chinese morality, political, commercial or social, it is agreed that, under the old Chinese system, when once a Chinese had given his signature to a bargain, he carried it out. Every "old China hand" who has done business with the Chinese will testify to the binding quality of a chop, or signature to an agreement. True, it may be argued that times are not what they used to be even in "unchanging" China—and the fact that the Chinese are in default on principal and interest of many millions of dollars of loans, may be cited as evidence enough. But it remains that to the rank and file of Chinese—the merchant and banker—a chop is a binding obligation. And in the eyes of the intelligent Chinese public, we, the western Powers, have given our chop. Diplomatic technicalities carry no weight in the mind of the ordinary Chinese. He only knows that treaties signed three years ago with a great international fanfare of trumpets have not yet been carried out and that China has not had the sorely needed additional revenue promised in those treaties. Why, then, on the side of China should there be any sense of guilt about unfulfilled obligations? Why, indeed, should it be overscrupulous about meeting its obligations?

One of two courses must be taken. Either France must ratify the Nine-Power Treaty in order that an international conference may be held to grant China an extra two-and-one-half per cent tariff rate, or else the same object must be accomplished in some more informal way. If France had ratified, the commerce and the fiscal strength of China would have been so stimulated that France, with the other Powers, would have enjoyed commercial benefits compensatory for any sacrifices possibly made by ratification. But France has not ratified, and there is no telling whether or not it will. And the present situation, with the particularly favorable internal condition in China, calls for immediate action.

China's Case Urgent

Therefore, the second course is the practicable one. It would involve the summoning of an international conference attended by unofficial representatives after the manner of the Dawes committee. Just as the French government was not bound by the deliberations of that committee on the subject of reparations but later accepted its conclusions because of the constraint of world opinion and the advantage to France, so the French government very likely would accept the conclusions of an international committee dealing with the finances of China. Ratification of the treaties would follow automatically as one phase of acceptance.

Here let it be said that the use of the Dawes committee as a parallel should not lead to misunderstanding. From the necessities of the case the Dawes report imposes on Germany a degree of international control. For China international control is out of the question. The Chinese would not submit to it unless it were imposed on them by the combined military force of all the great states, and it would not be practicable in any case China is too big, too loosely organized and too widely different in race and social structure. But international control is not needed for the purpose now under discussion.

The first and principal task of the proposed committee would be investigation. If it succeeded in nothing else than the drafting of such a list of the foreign and domestic debts of China as both China and the foreign and domestic creditors agreed to, it would be of immense service. In the anarchy in which Chinese finances have been sunk for almost ten years loans have been made by one branch of the government or another, sometimes with security and sometimes without, and in some cases with the same security for more than one loan Some loans have been purely political; others have been for goods supplied on order. It is now impossible for anybody, including the Chinese Minister of Finance, to say with finality and to the satisfaction of all the creditors, how much China owes, to whom and for what. Lists of China's loans have been compiled by the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce and by Dr. W. W. Yen, as chairman of a commission appointed by the Chinese government to investigate the matter. But there has been no round-table gathering of China with all its creditors where all the claims were put on the table and finally and mutually agreed upon as legitimate. So long as that is true, any Chinese government must be vulnerable to foreign pressure, because any Power can put in a claim at any time, based on some loan allegedly negotiated by a previous government. China's credit suffers in consequence: the security offered on any prospective loan may be encumbered by some older pledge; and a legitimate claim for goods delivered has no advantage over a claim based on some advance made to one of China's many governments and possibly questioned by its successor. First of all, the claims held against China must be submitted, examined, tested by some formula accepted as the principle by which validity is determined and then agreed upon by both China and the foreign representatives. These claims, including domestic loans, would henceforth be recognized as China's legal obligations to date, these and no other. Then the question of liquidating them would be taken up.

It is variously estimated that China now has outstanding some $300,000,000 to $800,000,000 (United States currency) in unsecured foreign and domestic debts of various kinds. A large part of the foreign debt is made up of the so-called Nishihara loans, those contracted with Japan and largely spent for soldiers in the Chinese factional strife. In some quarters, there is a tendency to deny the obligation of China to pay these claims. But unquestionably they are valid and would be so held by any international court of law. Of another kind are debts incurred for materials bought by the Chinese government from foreign merchants. The American claims are all of this character and total approximately $40,000,000, representing chiefly purchases of steel, railway and electrical equipment.

China has no assets at present. Its collectable revenue is not enough to pay its running expenses. The additional two-and-one-half per cent tariff charge would be a new source of revenue. Such an increase would provide an extra income, variously estimated as from $12,500,000 to $15,000,000 a year on the present volume of China's trade. It is reasonable to believe that this amount could be doubled within a moderate term of years; for an increased volume of trade would result from greater fiscal stability. The several plans thus far proposed call for the issuance of from $200,000,000 to $350,000,000 in bonds for a refunding operation to cover all the outsanding unsecured debts that could be taken care of, in interest, sinking-fund and other service charges, by the increased revenue. Bonds would be issued to creditors in the sum of their claims against China.

Revenue Derived from Customs

Both interest and sinking-fund for redemption of the bonds could be guaranteed without any infringements of the sovereignty of China. The Chinese Maritime Customs are already under foreign control. The revenue from all export duties is now collected by an organization under foreign supervision and deposited to the credit of the Inspector-General of Customs, a British subject. As a first charge against the customs revenue, certain sums directly by the Inspector-General as interest on specfied are paid out foreign obligation. What is left is handed over to the Chinese government for its own use. The additional revenue accruing from the increase in the tariff would be collected by the Inspector-General in the same way and as a matter of routine. It would be, in any case, in accordance with the old treaties. But this particular sum would be earmarked for the service of the new bonds issued. Thus the debts would be paid off without any new direct internal tax on the Chinese people, and the credit of China, now so low that the government cannot negotiate a public loan on any foreign market, would be restored. And there would be no foreign control, no receivership, on infringement of sovereignty. Nothing new would be injected into the situation. Since the customs revenue is already collected under foreign supervision, it does not matter how much more is collected, so far as the principle of sovereignty is concerned.

There is no doubt that China, given the modest increase of two-and-one-half per cent in its customs levy, would have resources to meet its immediately pressing obligations. A former high Chinese official has worked out a table showing that, under this increase and with the same ratio of increase in total trade that occurred in a recent three-year period, China in twenty-five years could pay off its present secured debt with interest, approximately $700,000,000; its present unsecured debt, which he estimated as approximately $300,000,000, with interest; and show a surplus of $500,000,000. This would come from customs revenues alone. If the present unsecured debt totals $800,000,000 instead of $300,000,000, as this Chinese estimate has it, the value of the refunding scheme is not at all impaired. It merely means that further provision should be made for increased revenue from the customs tariff or that the refunding operation should be extended over a longer period of time or that the internal fiscal reorganization should proceed more slowly, hand in

hand with the paying off of the interest and principal of China's present unsecured debt. In any case, the possible revenues from the Chinese Maritims Custome up to the twelve-and-one-half per cent total provisionally arranged for under the Washington Conference would be more than ample to take care of all the present debt as well as the internal fiscal reform that I shall now discuss.

A conference of the type here outlined would be concerned primarily with liquidating the past, but it could also address itself profitably to the future. To win the cooperation of China it might have to. By the refunding operation that has been sketched in general outlines, both foreign and Chinese creditors would profit. Now, it is of vast importance that the credit of China abroad should be restored, and for China itself there would be material gain in being able to enter the world financial market freely. But in order to combat the Chinese popular suspicion that all foreign endeavor is for the exclusive advantage of foreigners, it would be useful at least to attempt a comprehensive solution of the Chinese fiscal question.

It is a matter of record that China has been treated with scant justice in the matter of its tariff. Under the treaties, the right of China to determine what duty it shall charge on foreign goods has been usurped by the foreign Powers. The right of China in the matter is nil. A uniform five per cent *ad valorem* duty on all goods was the rate originally prescribed, and so it has remained. Most of the time it has been actually less than that; for, although world prices have risen, the schedule of values, also fixed by foreign Powers, has not been revised over long periods so that actually for many years China got only about half of five per cent. After the Washington Conference there was at last a revaluation, and there is now an effective five per cent tariff. But the situation remains: China must win the unanimous consent of all the Powers before it can change its tariff. Generally this means it must buy their consent. There is nothing surprising in the fact that China is ever on the verge of bankruptcy. America would be, too, under similar restraint, rich as it is. Compare with our own tariff rates, ranging as high as sixty per cent, the five per cent rate to which we, with the European Powers, limit China, in pursuance of our own selfish advantage as exporting nations.

Since the middle of the nineteenth century, China has levied, because of its fiscal necessities, an impost known as *likin*. This is a transit tax on goods transported from place to place within the borders of China. It is imposed on domestic goods as well as foreign. No analysis is needed to show how great an obstacle it is to trade, with likin-collecting stations in all towns and on all waterways in a decentralized country, where administration of government is corrupt and inefficient at best. Although foreign traders suffer less than the Chinese, they, too, are inconvenienced. In 1902 negotiations were begun between the British and the Chinese on a treaty that would compel China to abolish likin but simultaneously reimburse it by granting it an increased tariff on foreign imports. The agreement was signed and is known as the Mackay Treaty. In exchange for abolishing likin China was to be allowed to levy import duties of not more than twelve and one-half per cent. Needless to say, that treaty, too, has been a dead letter, not having obtained the ratification of all the Powers. Assuming that, by an unofficial conference now to be held, China got two and onehalf per cent more, there would still be five per cent lacking on the promise of 1902.

Action Toward a Reform

There will be action only when those not weighted by official inertia exert themselves. There is no reason why at least a beginning might not be made by the same conference that undertook to refund the unsecured debts of China. It would not be necessary to give China a blank check. It would be unwise to. However sincere the Central government might be in desiring to abolish likin, it might not have the power to do so. Just now it certainly would not. The local governors, who are virtually autonomous in their provinces, would not relinquish so profitable a source of wealth, from which they themselves derive not a little, without a *quid pro quo*. Even if the provincial governors were entirely disinterested, they could not, for purely administrative reasons, do without likin. The total likin revenue for the whole country, however, would be amply covered by an extra five per cent import tax.

There would be only the administratve problem of apportioning the additional customs revenue to the provinces for their legitimate needs. The amount of likin now collected in each province can be estimated with a fair degree of accuracy. The Central Government could inform all provincial governments that they would share in the new customs proceeds in proportion as they reduced or abolished likin. If they could show that they had ceased collecting likin altogether, they would receive from Peking an amount equivalent to their former average returns from likin. The provincial authorities would have no incentive therefore to continue levying the internal tax. The Inspector-General of Customs, for his part, would release to the Central government only that proportion of the revenue from the new five per cent levy equivalent to the reduction in the total of likin collected throughout the country. The remainder could be held in a special fund to be expended by joint foreign-Chinese agreement for some non-governmental purpose, as the remitted Boxer Indemnity has been used to support Chinese students in American colleges. The essential point is that the nuisance of likin, nuisance to foreigner and Chinese alike, would once for all be abolished and a long step taken toward the fiscal reform without which China can never have sound financial administration.

There would be further a political gain. The centrifugal tendency that has been pulling all the provinces steadily away from Peking for decades would be reversed. With the provinces dependent upon the Peking government for funds, prestige would accure to Peking again, and, after prestige, authority. No other single measure would be so efficacious in bringing China back to unification under an effectively functioning central government. And from unification flow public order, political stability and cessation of civil warfare, responsibility to the rest of the world and other benefits easily imagined.

There is no royal road to solution of the problems of China. It will not be achieved in a day and it cannot be achieved by China alone. In the interest of all concerned it behooves us to contribute more tangible aid to China than we have given in the past. We hurl the word constructive in the face of China without ceasing. We ourselves are strangers to its meaning. There is an opportunity now to do something constructive. The background of failure is so oppressive and mutual distrust is so deep that the prospects of success are not robust. Nor can very much be done at a time. But there is a psychological value in the endeavor, and, if it is not made now, it must be made eventually. In any case there will have been an attempt to fulfil our obligations. Without it we cannot insist very cogently on fulfilment by China. At any rate to do so would lay us open to the charge of being hypocritical in our attitude and dealings.

Most of all, there will be demonstration of a new technique in the conduct of affairs between nations. The old ways have brought friction, mutual hostility and war. In the case of the Powers and China, even more than in the relations between European states, might has been the sole determinant of action. The result is that any proposal emanating from government is under suspicion, even when suspicion is unjust. A clean break with the past, in method as well as purpose, is in itself a gain, irrespective of whether, in particular cases, it means immediate success. Experiment is necessary before substitute can be found for the universally discredited code of diplomacy. If, after the Dawes committee has made progress in Europe where diplomacy was held in stalemate, similar progress can be registered toward settlement in the equally disturbed region of the Far East, a contribution will be made that has wider reference than any special Chinese problem and a much wider application.

President Adams Has Unique "Passenger"

When the Dollar Round-the-World liner *President Adams* arrives here on her fourth around the world trip there will be on board the strangest globe trotter that ever circled the earth. The "passenger" is an old American straw-hat which was started on a haphazard tour of the World in 1922 and has already made three complete voyages, traveled more than 100,000 miles on three railroad systems in the United States, five different ocean liners on the seven seas and has been in twelve foreign countries on five continents. En route the hat, which has been cristened "Mr. Hobo Hat" with a tag which read: "Bound for a trip around the world. Please keep me going," will be decorated with official signatures of the heads of the governments of the countries touched by the Dollar line and will be vised by President Coolidge at Washington, D.C., after the *President Adams* reaches New York next April.

Szechwan capitalists propose to organise a company to harness the waterfall at Peituting, Liangshan, Szechwan province, for industrial purposes. The waterfall is estimated to be capable of producing over 1,000 H. P. even during the driest season, or enough for the lighting and other industrial purposes of a number of districts in the neighborhood, including Liangshan, Wanhsien, Tienkiang, Changshou and Chungking.

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Seattle Business Men Visit Shanghai

Captain J. S. Gibson,
Chairman, Seattle Chamber of Commerce Commercial Commission to Orient.

THE Seattle Commercial Commission arrived in Shanghai Friday, February 13, on a mission to strengthen trade relations between Shanghai and other Far Eastern ports, and Seattle, the growing American port which taps the great Northwest. They also brought with them an invitation to attend the National Foreign Trade Convention which will be held at Seattle this coming June.

The results of the brief visit of the commission are to be many. It is likely that China will send a delegation to the convention, but what is also important to the commission, which represents big commercial institutions, is the inlistment for the furtherance of reforms initiated by the American Chamber of Commerce for the strengthening of the China Trade Act, which has been rendered almost innocuous by many amendments—also for the provision of more suitable buildings to house the American consular officials in China.

The foregoing points were brought out by J. Harold Dollar, president of the local Chamber, at a joint tiffin by the Chamber and the American Association to members of the commission at the American Club on Friday, February 13. While thanking the Chamber for past support which resulted in the United States government deciding to provide a modern patrol fleet for the Yangtsze, Mr. Dollar drew their attention to the further needs and Captain James S. Gibson, the chairman of the commission, promised the commission's support.

Member of Seattle Commercial Commission to Orient
Howard T. Lewis,
Dean of Business Administration University of Washington and Representing National Foreign Trade Convention Committee

The tiffin was notable inasmuch as leading men of the commission and leading American business men, to the number of more than 100, were given an opportunity to exchange views. Speeches were made by Captain Gibson, David Whitcomb, president of the Seattle Chamber, and Howard T. Lewis, Dean of Business Administration at the University of Washington.

During their stay in Shanghai, members of the commission were taken on a tour of the International Settlement, French Concession and the Chinese district and were admirably entertained, being guests at a dinner given by the American Chamber at the Majestic Hotel on Friday night, tiffin guests of the Y's Men's Club on Saturday and guests of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on Saturday night. They also inspected a number of industrial concerns in Shanghai.

Fang Hsaio-pah, vice-president of the Chinese Chamber, carried Sino-American trade relations a step further in his speech in which he characterized the present relation as being cordial and free from ulterior motives, which fact went a long way toward cementing the relations between American businessmen and Chinese businessmen. He said, in part, "What is needed is the continuous development of the spirit of mutual understanding and sympathy, and to accomplish this there is no better means than that of coming into mutual contact so that conditions on either side may be studied with ease at close range, and many knotty problems solved by heart-to-heart discussions."

David Whitcomb,
President, Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Member of Seattle Commercial Commission to Orient,

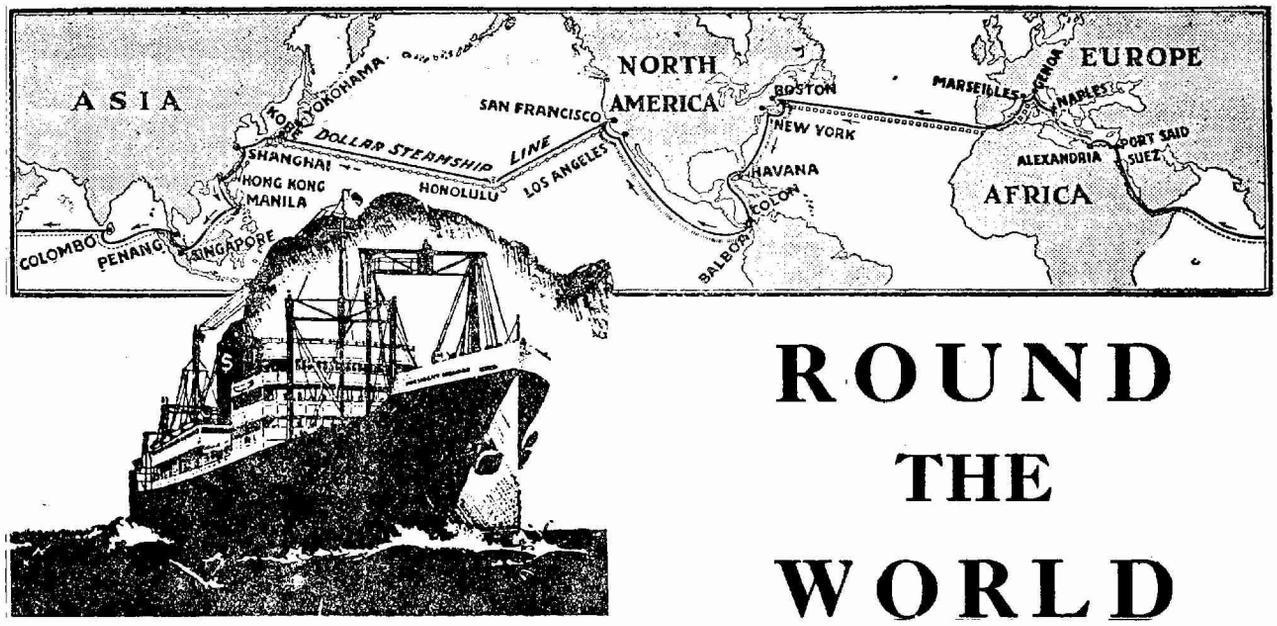
The welcome extended by the Chinese Chamber was responded to by Capt. J. S. Gibson, chairman of the Delegation, David Whitcomb, president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Howard T. Lewis, dean of the School of Business of the University of Washington and Mr. Herbsman, secretary of the China Club of Seattle.

Capt. Gibson in his address stated that all of the members of the Delegation were glad to be in China and to have an opportunity of making the acquaintance of the Chinese business men.

"We are proud to be here and we will carry back with us to the Pacific Northwest a memory of the welcome extended to us here by all interests of the great city of Shanghai. It is only through personal contacts of this kind that we can smooth out difference which bandicap the development of trade and frinedships," he said.

Chinese Railways are Gold-Mines

The building of railways in China will be, to a large measure, under conditions the reverse of those which obtained in the United States, as railways in many sections of China will follow rather than precede the populations. Thus while under construction they can be made to pay as they proceed. If China's railways are managed well and the profits not diverted to other purposes than maintenance, betterments and extensions, China should be able to build the needed railways without the assistance of foreign copital. Railways in China are now operated upon an average cost of 65 per cent of operating revenues and can be operated on less than 50 per cent as some lines have been. A railway in China is a gold mine, if properly operated. Hence no country offers more alluring conditions for the financial success of railway construction and operation than does China, which considering its population and area, is the most poorly equipped, from a railway standpoint, of any nation on the face of the earth.—*Baldwin Magazine.*



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President Garfield	Mar. 13	Apr. 22	May 4	May 7
President Monroe	Apr. 10	May 20	June 1	June 4
President Harrison	Apr. 24	June 3	June 15	June 18
President Van Buren	May 8	June 17	June 29	July 2
President Hayes	May 22	July 1	July 13	July 16

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A Word for Anti-Christianity

LOUD have been the reproaches, frantic the accusations, and bitter the tears that China has been so ungrateful as to have given birth to an anti-Christian movement. Amid these hysterics scarcely a word has been said that acknowledges a single strand of justification for the sentiment; few of the frenzied outbursts have been subjected to the light of reason, and fewer have indicated palliating circumstances. I feel it due the people of China (not including, be it understood, certain paid agitators) that some defense be made.

The strength of my argument lies in a consideration of affairs from a Chinese point of view. In recent years China has developed a vast spirit of nationalism, fully as great as that of any country on the globe, yet there are outsiders in China foisting upon the people a religion which, though admittedly good, is not wanted in a majority of cases. The introducers of this religion are protected and aided by treaties. If we reverse the positions of America and China, with what grace would we Americans accept a foreign religion? No matter what its preceptors claimed for it, we should resent fiercely any attempt to have it forced upon us; our resentment would be instinctive, an expression of outraged national pride, were we compelled to watch it flourish under laws imposed upon us by a stronger power. If this tenet be granted, then why should tears be shed when China, under the same conditions, fosters an anti-Christian agitation? I hold it but natural and even laudable, since it is an evidence of what every right thinking man desires for China —a nationalism that will bind together a broken country.

Since becoming familiar with mission work in China, I have regarded it as inevitable that a time would come when the country would be solidly arrayed against the work of foreign religious instructors. At the present time, this is probably more nearly realized than at any time in the history of Christianity in China. During the Boxer trouble the anti-foreign and anti-Christian agitation was largely in the ranks of the lower classes. Today it differs in that the movement has had its birth in the *upper* and *educated* classes. From there it will seep down to the uneducated, perhaps propagated by ignorance and superstition, and may conceivably reach bounds of great expanse; greater than during the Boxer trouble, for now it has the impetus that the educated have given it, and is nourished by their authority, influence, and wealth.

Let not my position be mistaken. I have a hearty appreciation for the good that missionaries have done for China. At the same time, I deplore the bigotry that complains of a thing that must come, a thing that, I believe, goes hand in hand with a united China. To paraphrase, when foreign influence comes in through the door, unity flies out through the window. The anti-Christian movement spells difficulties for the Christian way of saving China,but hope for the less idealistic way. And after all, how many countries have been saved from without?

W. B. G.

Speedy Construction of Ching-Meng Railway Urged

The ministry of Communications has instructed Director Chen Ta-hua of the Chinghua Monghsien Branch Line on Taokou-Chinghua Railway to see that the branch line be constructed as speedily as possible and as economically as possible, following a report submitted by Mr. M. Sun, a technical expert sent down to investigate construction conditions of the railway.

He suggests that the Peking Syndicate, the company which has undertaken the financing of the branch line, hand over the necessary funds for continuance of construction work, and that everything should be made ready for the re-start of the work in Spring, when all the rivers will be navigable again.

"The Administration hereafter should make periodical reports to the Ministry as to the progress of the work," Mr. Sun states, "……the amount spent from April to November 1924, totaling $190,000 is altogether uncalled for."

Chinese Railways Control Report Denied

Denying the report that an agreement on the question of international control of Chinese railways has been signed at Geneva and that Chinese delegates had put their signatures on the same, the Ministry of Communications states that "it is true that an international conference, known as General Conference on Communications and Transit of the League of Nations, is now in session at Geneva and that China has delegates there participating in its deliberations." The Statement adds, however, that the conference is international in nature, and does not concern China alone.

Men and Events

Ben C. Haile, returned to Shanghai after an extended trip in America, last week on the *s. s. President Pierce*. Mr. Haile is accompanied by Mrs. Haile and family.

Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott of St. John's University delivered a lecture at the meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society on Thursday afternoon, February 19, on "Teachings of Micius."

Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States who has been taking an active part in the Opium Conference at Geneva, was reported to have left Geneva for Washington, D. C.

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, Peking, arrived in Shanghai last week on a business trip. Mr. Arnold arrived in time to meet the Seattle delegation of business men, who are on a tour of the Orient.

The American Consulate-General, Shanghai, has received a communication from the Bureau for Opening of Pengpu, dated January 5, 1924, approved and promulgated by the Central government which came into effect on the date of publication.

"Evolution of French Composers Since Debussy," was the subject of a lecture delivered by V. Mulling at the regular meeting of the American Women's Club, on Tuesday afternoon, February 17. Mr. Mulling who is a gifted pianist illustrated his lecture with piano solos.

E. C. Knapp, national vice-president of the China Association of Daily Vacation Bible Schools and general secretary of the World's Sunday School Association, arrived in Shanghai recently. Mr. Knapp is from Spokane, Washington, and is on a tour of the Orient.

The directors of the Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Company have resolved to issue Gold $10,810,700 additional Common stock B (par $25), which had been heretofore authorized by the stockholders. This new stock will be issued as of March 16 and will be offered to all holders of Common stock and Common stock B. The proceeds of the sale of this stock will be used for the further development of the business of the company.

All the invitations for the Washington Birthday Ball have been issued, and the plans have been carried out according to schedule. The Ball is to be held at the Majestic Hotel and dancing will commence at 10 o'clock. A midnight supper will be served, and tickets given at the door indicating the time for the three groups to partake. This system to be used to prevent congestion. Two orchestras will furnish the music for dancing. A short program has been arranged for the evening.

A. K. Taylor, president of the International Insurance Office, Inc., and secretary and director of the Asia Life Insurance Co., Inc., departed for America this week on the *s. s. President Cleveland*. Mr. Taylor will carry on with his insurance work in America with a view to increasing operations of the International Life Insurance Co., of St. Louis, Mo., in China. He is accompanied by Mrs. Taylor and they expect to return to Shanghai by way of Europe in six months.

Chin Tain-loi of Shanghai, a valued subscriber to the *China Weekly Review* is departing this week for British North Borneo where he is to be connected with the Railway Department. In a letter to the *Review*, Mr. Chin says, "Please change my address as I am planning to introduce your valuable paper to the wild place of British North Borneo and I hope it will serve as an unseen weapon to clear the jungle place into a productive and habitable land, or in other words to convert the savages into civilized people."

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, the well known plague doctor, who is now attending John Hopkins University, Baltimore, has recently been elected President of the Ubiquiteers—a body of doctors and scientists, numbering about 80 persons who are attending the school. Dr. Wu enjoys the honor of being the first doctor of the Orient to be elected to such a high position. The members of the Society represent more than twenty countries. Dr. Wu expects to leave America in June for England, after which he will return to China by way of Siberia.

Professor H. F. McNair, of St. John's University, is giving a course of six lectures on Chinese International Relationships, under the auspices of the foreign Y. W. C. A. The first lecture is announced for Wednesday, February 18 and subsequent lectures will be given each week on the same day. Thes following subjects will be discussed by Mr. McNair:— "The Backgrouud of Chinese Relationships with the West;" "Brief Survey of the Pre-manchurian Period;" "Some Causes of the Anglo-Chinese War;" "Foreigners and the Taiping

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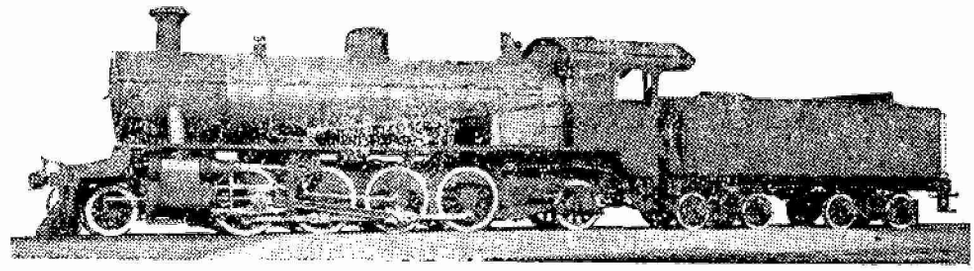
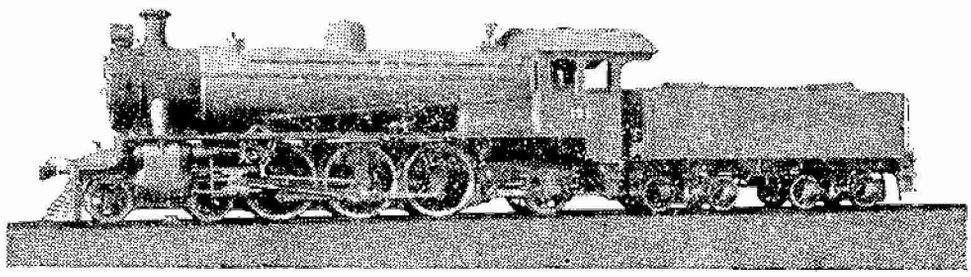
Locomotives on the Peking-Mukden Railway

Mikado Type
Built 1919

Fourteen locomotives of this type were ordered in 1918. They are still meeting every requirement of active service.





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Consolidation Type
Built 1919

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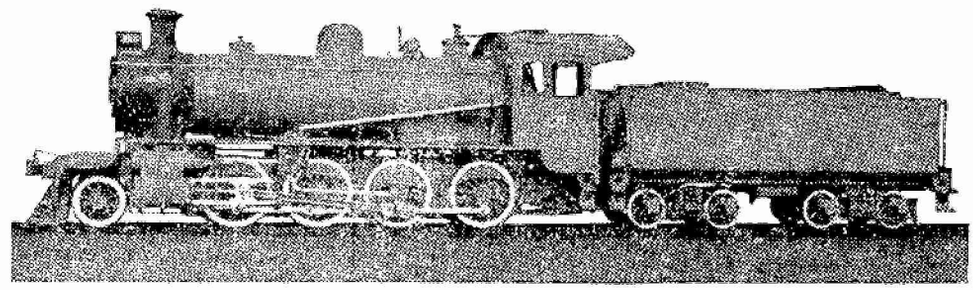

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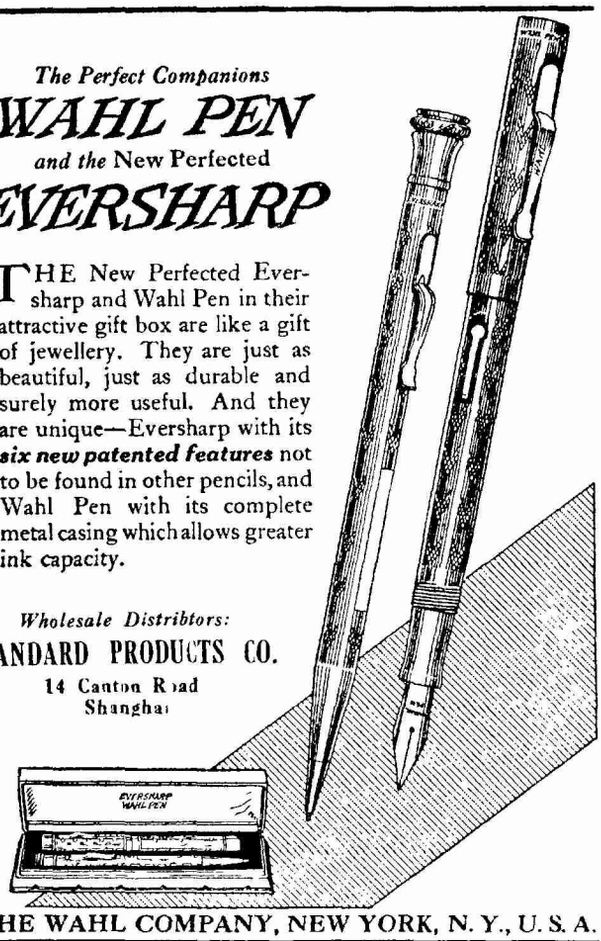

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31-370

Rebellion;" "The Background of the Boxer Movement;" and the "Fall of the Ching Dynasty."

Pierrpont V. Davis, vice-president of the National City Company of New York, a subsidiary of the National City Bank, the largest banking institution in the United States, was in Shanghai Tuesday on his way home to America after a business trip to Australia. He was entertained at tiffin at the Shanghai Club by Arnold Cady, local representative of the National City Company. The purpose of his trip was investigating of the field in Australia and New Zealand as an outlet for American surplus capital, particularly in railroad investments. He is also interested in China as a field providing an outlet for American capital as indicated by the establishing of an office here as a permanent part of the National City Company's foreign organization.

Some facts concerning Robert McBride of the well known publishing company are of interest. "Robert M. McBride grew up in the publishing school of Doubleday Page & Co. who set themselves down in an unusual working atmosphere in Garden City. When McBride organized his own business to publish the magazine travel and a couple of new books each week, he took over a fine old house in New York on West 16th street, off 5th avenue and moved in, keeping the flavor of the home and concealing those tools of business like filing cabinets and high safes, letter presses and what not. The place has always been a delight and recently its charm was made known to many through a tea tendered by the publisher to Marie Dressler whose "Life Story of an Ugly Duckling" came from the McBride publishing house.

China's Wars Deflect American Tourists

"European tourist trade increased over 100 per cent last year, and it is estimated that it will be larger than ever this year," said Fredrick P. Small, president of the American Express Company, in an interview with the *China Weekly Review*. Mr. Small, accompanied by his wife, is making an extensive tour of the world in the interests of his company. He arrived in Shanghai last Monday on the *President Cleveland* and will remain here several days before going to Japan.

"You can appreciate the would-be Far East American tourist's dilemma when he reads in his daily paper of the continuous warring here is China," he pointed out, "naturally he decides to spend his vacation in Europe or Bermuda or Honolulu." Mr. small stated that the Paris quarters have been more than doubled to take care of the tourist trade. He believes that a bright future awaits China and the Far East as soon as conditions become more settled.

Mr. Small has had an interesting career with the American Express Company, starting at the bottom in a mediocre position and steadily rising to the chief executive's chair. The basic function of the company, according to him, is hereafter of interest in travel. The results of this aim are manifest in the round-the-world cruises, which have become so popular that this year will see four huge liners make the tour.

Trade Inquiries

E. F. Richard & Co., Bremen, have for export iron and steel goods, hardware, tools, machinery, glass, paper and musical instruments. They wish to import from China tungsten, bismuth, molybdenum, realgar and antimony ores, also oil seeds.

Baldwin & Heap, Ltd., Burnley, England, makers of hoists, engines, pumps and patent dyeing and bleaching machinery, wish to come in touch with buyers of textile machinery in China.

Alberto Belengaer, Plaza Sta. Cruz, 7, Valencia, Spain, wish to be put in touch with exporters of groundnut kernels.

The Crucible and Fire Brick Factory Ideal, Wezep, Holland, would like to secure representatives in Shanghai and elsewhere in China for the sale of smelting crucibles and fire bricks.

Armstrong, Barratt and Company, 111 Birks Building Vancouver, B. C., would like to get in touch with manufacturers of egg yoke powder.

Professors Love and Meyers of the plant breeding department of New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, are to come to the University of Nanking to assist in plant improvement in China. Professor Love will arrive in February or March, according to an announcement by the University of Nanking.

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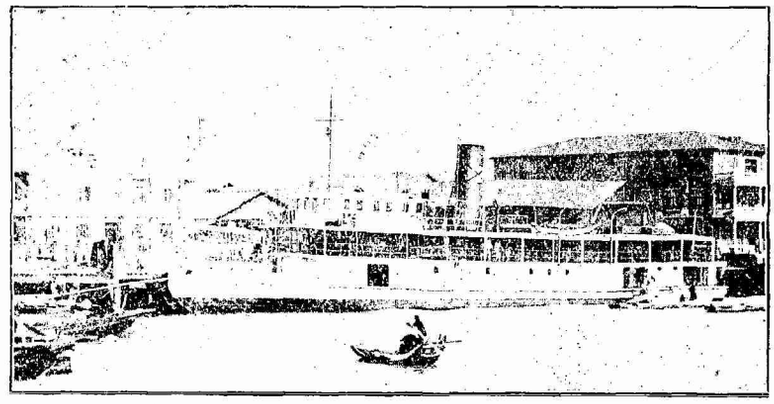

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31-372

Who's Who in China

Mr. Yang Koh Shu
楊國樞

Mr. Yang Koh Shu, known as S. C. Yang, was born at Shun Teh, Kuangtung Province 1872. He went to America to attend school in 1887, but owing to illness was obliged to return to China before graduation, then went to Japan and entered the Ming Chi Law University and was graduated a Barrister-at-law and was also awarded the honorable rank of Professor of law. In the Manchu regime, Mr. Yang held an official position as Prefect and served as such in the Fengtien Province for about two years. In the winter of 1911 Mr. Yang was appointed Chief Secretary to the International Mixed Court by the then Tutuh Cheng Teh Chuen which position he held up to the 1916 when he resigned. In 1916-1917 Mr. Yang was appointed Chief Secretary to the Shanghai Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

In January 1918, he was appointed an Expectant Magistrate of Kiangsu Province by the Central government, and at the same time, he was also appointed as Legal Adviser to the late President Feng Kuo Chang. In autumn of the same year, he was appointed Advisor on Foreign Affairs by the late General Chang Hsun, who was then the Tutuh of Anhui Province. Mr. Yang is a member of the Chinese Bar Association. And in January 1925, he was appointed by Mr. S. K. Chen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, as Legal Advisor to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Yang was awarded the 4th class Chiaho by the Central government in 1918.

The Manchuria and Mongolia Woolen Company which was partially destroyed by fire is to be reorganized. The capital, which was originally 10,000,000 Yen, is reduced to 3,000,000 Yen, of which 2,000,000 Yen is paid up, and 20 weaving looms of English make are to be purchased for installation within the next six months. This will give a total of 80 looms. The annual output of the new organization will, it is stated, be about 7,500,000 yards of cloth. To help in the rehabilitation of the concern, the Oriental Developing Company, which is a creditor of the Manchuria and Mongolia Woolen Company to the amount of 4,000,000 Yen, has annnounced that it is prepared to reduce its interest on that sum from the original 8 per cent until such time as the Company is again on its feet.

According to the *Manchuria Daily News*, a project is on foot to extend the Tienpaoshan-Tumen River Light Railway Company to Tunhua. Negotiations are said to be now in progress.

Mr. Wang Yu-chih

王徽芝字蘭亭

Mr. Wang Yu-chih was born at Tsining, Shantung Province, in 1878. After having obtained the degree of Chu-Jen through Provincial Examinations, he entered official life. Mr. Wang has been Marshal Tsao Kun's Secretariat for the Military Survey College of the Three Eatsern Provinces for several years first as a Secretary, then as Chief Secretary and finally promoted to the post of Proctor. In 1903 Marshal Tsao Kun was given the province of Fengtien to be his patrolling area. Mr. Wang was invited to join his secretariat. In 1912 Mr. Wang became Secretary of the Third Division of the National Army station in Peking. The latter part of 1915 when Yuan Shih-kai had launched his monarchical movement, Marshal Tsao was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces on the Upper Yangtze engaged in making precautious measures against the untoward actions of the military leaders of the Upper Yangtze Provinces. Mr. Wang was appointed Secretary to this Mission. In September 1916, when Marshal Tsao was Tuchun of Chihli, Mr. Wang was appointed Secretary to the Tuchun's Office at Paoting holding concurrently a post of Councillorship. In July 1917 he received another anpointment as Secretary of the Civil Governor of Chihli. In June 1918, Marshal Tsao Kun was appointed Special High Commissioner of Szechuan, Kuangtung, Hunan and Kiangsi. He appointed Mr. Wang the Chief Secretary of the Office of the High Commissioner, located at Paoting. During the Chihli-Anfu War in summer of 1920, Mr. Wang rendered valuable service as Secretary to the Headquarters of the Chihli Troops engaged in the encounter. In August 1920, after the victory had been won by Chihli, Mr. Wang was conferred the Second Class Wenhu Decoration. Subsequently Mr. Wang was appointed Assistant Director-General of the Currency Bureau, and concurrently Chief Secretary to the High Military Commissioner of Chihli, Shantung and Honan to which Marshal Tsao Kun had just been appointed. In October 1920 Mr. Wang was conferred the Fifth Order of Merit and in December 1920 the Second Class Paokuang Chiaho Decoration. In February 1922 Mr. Wang was given the Second Class Tashou Chiaho Decoration and in July 1922 the Fourth Order of Merit. In August 1922 he was appointed Director General of the Wine and Tobacco Administration which position he is still holding. In January 1923 Mr. Wang was conferred the Second Class Tasshou Paokuang Chiaho Decoration and in May the First Clas Tashou Chiaho Decoration. In October 1923 Marshal Tsao Kun wasielected President of China. He appointed Mr. Wang the Chief Secretary of the President's office.

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1329

News from South China

The Commissary of the Interior of the Kuomintang regime has approved of the application of Dr. Lai Kwok Chi and Dr. Yang Man Chong, two native physicians, for the opening of a school of Chinese medicine in Canton exclusively for women. It is said that Chinese medical science has been more than 1,000 years old, but no attempt has even been made to transmit Chinese women in a regular school, and this Canton school will probably be the first of its class in China. The teaching of Western medical science to Chinese women, however, had its start nearly 50 years ago, when the Dr. John G. Kerr of Canton Hospital in Canton had a school in connection with the hospital for both men and women. About 30 years ago, Miss (Dr.) Mary Fulton started the Yan Chai or Hackett Medical College for Women in Canton.

The Sanitation Division of the Municipal Department of Public Health in Canton, in addition to other duties, picked up 81 corpses of dead infants during the month of January. Other works mentioned for the same month included the carting away of 126,186 piculs of refuse and the destroying of 17,568 dead rats.

The six large silk filatures in Koonshan, Namhoi, near Canton City, are now suspending operations because of the refusal of the several thousand factory girls to resume work until the half dozen girls arrested for leading a recent strike are released. The girls arrested have told the Magistrate of Namhoi that they had acted as leaders of the strike by request of their fellow workers, who are admitting same.

The owners of farm lands in Kwangling District, Kwangtung, have refsued the request of their tenants to reduce the rentals by 40 percent, notwithstanding the support of the Kuomintang Peasants League and the use of force by the farm tenants to back up their demands on the landlords.

The Sup Sam Hong Street in Canton, once the foreign business section in the factory days of the ancient city of "Rams", but recently destroyed during the conflict between Reds and the Canton Merchants Volunteers, will be rebuilt into a modern "maloo" or avenue. It is the intention of the Municipal Department of Public works in Canton to reconstruct the destroyed section of the West City into a modern highway in confirmation of the general progressive policy. Expenditures for road building will be levied by

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the special assessment plan from property owners bordering the proposed "maloo", and the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton will act as trustees for this road building fund, while the Municipal Commissioner of Public Works will superintend the construction and let out contracts. Canton City now has about 21 miles of modern roads passable for all kinds of modern vehicles, including a motor bus service. Sup Sam Hong, before the fire in connection with the Red massacre of October 15 last, was occupied by native banks of the money changing class and dealers in sea food. One of the leading Chinese banks, the Bank of East Asia, is also at Sup Sam Hong, but it escaped destruction by the Reds recently because of its character of construction and proper closing of all openings to the building. The rebuilding work in the modernization of the six streets around Ching Yuen Kai, next to Sup Sam Hong, started last year, will be completed soon. Should Sup Sam Hong be reconstructed in accordance with modern road building science, Canton will have another section of modern highways.

Since the failure of the Northern Expeditionary Army of Dr. Sun Yat-sen along the Kwangtung-Kiangsi border, where they were routed by combined forces of General Wu Pei-fu and General Chen Chiung-ming last Christmas, the remnants of the Reds have fallen back to Shiukwan in disorganized state. To curtail military expenditure, the acting Generalissimo in Canton, according to a *Pacific News Agency* report, the Expeditionary Army, now still having headquarters at Shiukwan, will be abolished and thus, some $600,000 will be saved monthly. The object of the Northern Expeditionary Army of Dr. Sun Yat-sen was originally to attack the forces of the Yangtze Valley who were then siding with Generals Wu Pei-fu and Chieh Shi-yuan against the Fengtien Army of Marshal Chang Tso-lin. Before Dr. Sun's forces had got any headway, however, Marshal Chang's Fengtien forces succeeded in taking Peking with the aid of the *coup d'etat* of General Feng Yu-hsiang.

It does not seem hard for a district magistrate in Kwangtung to raise $30,000 for the Canton Red Army within ten days as demanded. Magistrate of Heungshan, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's own district, has been ordered by the Canton Civil Governor to raise a war contribution of $30,000 the other day, and all he had to do was to summon to him the president of the Chamber of Commerce of Heungshan with instructions to ask each pawn-shop in the district to take $200 worth of military bonds; the Electric Company, $1,000; the leading firms in Heungshan, each $500; the leading factories, each $300. In this way, $30,000 were raised in a short time, the magistrate only giving the chamber but five days to complete the job.

The first silk testing and improvement bureau outside Canton will be established at Shuntak, the leading producing district in Kwangtung Province. Chinese merchants of Hongkong interested in silk trade, through Lau Yuk Ting and Chan Leung Kwong, have also assured the Shuntak people of outside support. Conton silk has seven crops annually, producing about 9,000 bales in each crops.

Chan Shin-ching has written to the Canton Press and the Municipal Department of Public Health of Canton City asking the authorities to prohibit the slaughter of monkey and the sale of its meat for food, the writer strongly condemning the display of the skeleton and other parts of the body of the animal on meat stalls on the market, he thinking that it looks much like the human corpse. The writer of this protest has also denounced those who push the sale of monkey glands by advertising this article as a means to return to juvenility.

Canton Feb. 10, 1925. H. W.

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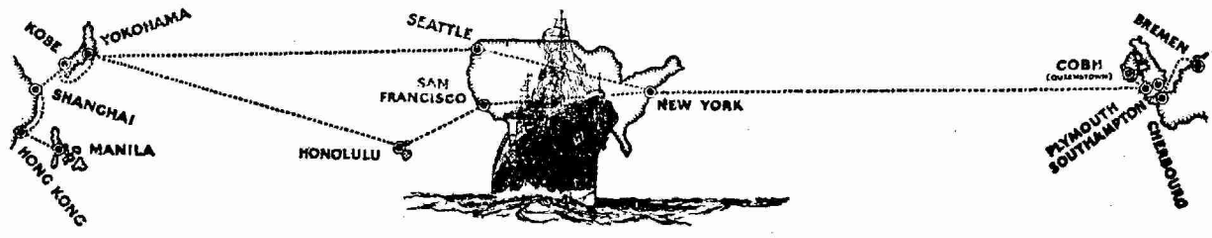

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Shanghai North to Zahkou — Down — (Main Line) — Zahkou to Shanghai North — Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast	Local	Local	Night Express R	STATIONS	Fast	Fast Local	Express R	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th		Fast Local	Night Express R.
		*		*	*			*			*	*		*			*
Shanghai North ..... dep.	..	8.0	9.00	13.20	15.35		..	19.15	Zahkou ..... d	..		7.15		8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield ..... dep.	..	8.1.	9.16	13.36	15.51	.	..	19.30	Hangchow ..... d			7.40		9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei ..... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	.	.	19.36	Changan ..... d	.		8.29		10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction ..... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15		.	19.50	Yehzah ..... d	..		9.00	.	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	.	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	8.0	8.0.	13.2[illegible]	*15.30*	*17.16*	*18.16*	*19.20*	Kashai ..... d	.	7.39	10.02	.	13.26	16.52	(a)	20.46
Lunghaw Junction ..... arr.		8.2	9.4	*13.43*	*15.48*	*17.35*	*18.35*	*19.38*	Sungkiang ..... d		8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	.	21.42
Sungkiang ..... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	.	20.29									
Kashai ..... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Lunghwa Junction ..... d*	*8.17*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.52*	*16.07*	*18.41*	..	*22.17*
Kashing ..... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	.	21.46	*Shanghai South ..... a.*	*8.56*	*9.51*	*11.56*	*14.10*	*16.25*	*19.00*	..	*22.4[illegible]*
Yehzah ..... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	(a)	..	..	22.17									
Changan ..... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40		..	.	22.51	L'hwa Junction ..... d	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.06	18.50	..	..	.	23.45	Siccawei ..... d	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	.	22.30
Zahkou ..... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	..	..	.	24.00	Jessfield ..... d	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
									Shanghai North ..... a	.	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.5[illegible]

Konzenchiao-Zahkou — (Kiangshoo Branch Line) — Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ..... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	—	—	17.56	21.57
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	—	—	18.15	22.15

Zahkou ..... dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	—	—	18.30	23.25
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao ..... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15

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31-376

Manchurian Influence Seen in Yangtze Valley

General Chang Hsueh-liang, son of the Manchurian warlord, Chang Tso-lin, who has been visiting in Shanghai for the past week departed for his home, accompanied as far as Nanking by General Chang Chung-chang, last week where they held conference with General Lu Yung-hsiang, tupan of Kiangsu, before proceeding to Tientsin. While there was no outward significance of General Chang's visit to the Yangtze Valley, still there were rumors current that the trip was not made merely for pleasure. The appointment of Cheng Chien as Kiangsu Governor, by a Peking Mandate, former aide to Marshal Chang Tso-lin and successor to Han Kuo-chun, is a decided victory for Marshal Lu, the newly appointed tupan of Kiangsu. This increases Mukden's hold on Kiangsu province. Other important happenings during the week under review incudes the evacuation of the Shanghai area of Fengtien troops, most of them having been moved to Quinsan. The tension around Shanghai has also been lessened by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's (tuli for Chekiang), acceptance of peace terms as laid down by Peking. General Wu Kwang-hsin, representing the Central government as well as his brother-in-law Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, following his return from Hangchow last week gave out information that Marshal Sun had pledged his loyalty to the Central government, as the result of their offer of one half million dollars, required for the withdrawal of his troops from the Shanghai neighborhood, and with the understanding that the Central government and Marshal Lu would not take any aggressive steps toward Chekiang. Shifting the attention from the civil warfare in the Shanghai area, some serious riots have been occuring in the Japanese cotton mills in Shanghai. The strikes have been increasing in importance during the period of a week and at the present time, there seem to be no ideas as to the settlement between the employers and employees. The strike has spread rapidly and includes many other mills and thousands of Chinese mill workers. The dismantling of the arsenal at Shanghai was started during the week under reivew by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Sun Yat-sen continues to grow weaker with bare chances of recovery. He, at his own request, has been removed to the home of Dr. Wellington Koo. The Rehabilitation Conference held its first real session on Friday, February 13, when the program was placed before the delegates. War Clouds have been gathering in Hupeh province, instigated by Marshal Wu Pei-fu, who has apparently not subsided as he promised the Central government.

Cheng Chien Appointed Kiangsu Governor

A despatch from Peking recently announces the appointment of Cheng Chien as Civil Governor of Kiangsu province, succeding Han Kuo-chun This appointment fastens Mukden's grip on the Yangtze Valley, according to the *China Press*. Cheng is a native of Kiangsu province, and a strong Kuomingtang adherent. Upon the completion of the Fengtien-Kaomingtang *Alliance*, Cheng became one of the trusted lieutenants of the Mukden marshal, and is now serving as Marshal Chang's chief representative at the Reoganization conference, now in session in Peking. He is expected to proceed to Nanking shortly and then to Shanghai to take over his new duties. "Cheng Chien is merely a politician, and it is natural that he should be appointed to a politicians post," says the Shanghai *Time*, in commenting on the first impression of

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the Mandate when it arrived in Shanghai, thinking the appointment of Cheng Chien was Chang Chen, the great industrial promoter.

Shanghai is Evacuated by Fengtien Men

On Sunday, February 15, the evacuation of the Shanghai area of Fengtien troops began, and were moved from Shanghai to Quinsan. It is reported that two trains consisting of a total of 37 cars loaded with Manchurians departed on Sunday. These troop trains were followed by more and it is expected within a short time this area will be completely clear of troops. Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, tuli of Chekiang, having removed his to Chekiang. Despite repeated assurances of peace being resotred to this region, by Minister of War Wu Kwang-hsin and Generals Chang Chung-chang, and Chang Hsueh-liang, there are repeated rumors that possible clashes between the combined forces of Chang Tso-lin and Lu Yung-hsiang and General Sun Chuan-fang of Hangchow have been in circulation, following the departure of the various military leaders around Shanghai. One of the reports has it that a new alliance has been concluded by Sun Chuan-fang, Chi Hsieh-yuan, ex-tuchun of Kiangsu and General Wu Pei-fu, former Chihli leader with headquarters in Hangchow. General Chi is said to be represented in the Chekiang capital by Sun Fa-su, his high advisor, and has instructed his protege, Tao Chiao-yao, recently dismissed by the Peking government, to raise the necessary funds for a compaign against Mukden and Nanking.

More Than 20,000 Employees in Cotton Mills Idle

Thousands of employees of the Japan and China Cotton Mills, and the Dah Kong Contton Mill, have left their work and gone out on strike in accordance with the plan mapped out as to the low wages received by the working men, and their employers not inclined to meet their demands. While the strikers have been out for more than a week the situation does not seem to be any clearer at thepr esent time, and it is now estimated that 29,000 employes are now idle. The strike took a more serious turn on Sunday, January 15, when five Japanese were wounded in a riot at the Toyoda Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill, one being seriously wounded another trrown into the creek, and thousands of workers tore up the machinery and joined the other strikers. Most of the employes idle are Chinese mill workers in the Japanese mills. The police were called to the scene on Sunday, and restored peace temporarily. Fear is expressed that the strike will continue to grow and effect Chinese and foreign cotton mills in Shanghai. It is also feared that other employes in mills in China may watch the present strike and follow. Several of the factories have stopped work and it is believed that mill owners will soon devise terms to solve the serious situation.

The Reorganization Conference

The Rehabilitaion Conference called by Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, had its first resal session on Friday, Febuary 13, according to a Peking report. While numerous delegates are still absent, it is feared that most of them have come who plan to attend. Several members of the Kuomingtang party still maintain no faith in the conference and believe nothing can be accomplished until the political atmosphere is cleared up. The Ministry of Finance and Ministry of the Interior submitted the agenda at the first formal conference for consideration, which includes the following formal programs:

(1) Colonisation of undeveloped lands by the utilisation of the disbanded surplus troops; (2) control and disposition of such troops and all other troops not retained in the national organisation; (3) discussion and co-operation with the Foreign Office in the adoption of effective measures to restrain the planting and sale of opium; (4) reorganisation of the Metropolitan Police; (5) utilisation of soldiers on river conservancy work; (6) utilisation of soldiers on highway construction and improvement.

By the Ministry of Finance: (1) Discussion of a budget system for the Central Government and roughly approximating an estimated annual budget as a means of ascertaining the annual revenue required; (2) formulation of a unified plan for military administration and disbursement of funds; (3) formulation of a budget for each province and special area; (4) abolition of the *likin* and increase of taxation to replace this revenue; (5) making a definite distinction between taxes collected for the Central and Provincial governments; (6) to carry into effect the conditons under which the additional 2½ percent tax on the Maritime Customs may be obtained; (7) consolidation of foreign and domestic loans; (8) methods of putting into effect the newly-made forms of taxation; (9) centralisation of the government treasury and the readjustment of the monetary standard.

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"Abolition of Provinces"

In addition to these plans, which have the approval of the Provisional Chief Executive, who has promised to be a regular attendant at all business sessions and to give utterance to his views whenever necessary or desirable, General Ting Shih-yuan, vice-chairman of the Financial Readjustment Commission and political adviser to Marshal Tuan, has submitted a plan for the abolition of the provinces and special areas and the creation in lieu thereof of ninety provinces or districts, on the order of the French departments or the Japanese prefectures. It is anticipated that there will be much opposition to this, as it violates many traditions. It is, however, in line with the views of Marshal Tuan, as expressed before he emerged from retirement to assume the Provisional Chief Executiveship.

It is the contention of General Ting that such a change would be a death blow to the militarists and also would curb the powers of the civil governors. Confined to smaller areas, the Tuchuns, Tupans and Tulis would be powerless to defy the orders of the Central government and also the opportunity to squeeze and rob the people would be lessened. He believes that with smaller area the Central government will be better obeyed and also that there will be a development along the line of self-government, since the areas will be smaller and the people more closely in touch with one another.

"Cites Szechuen"

General Ting cities Szechuen as being the largest and the richest in natural resources in all China. This he would divide into five provinces or departments, while Honan, Hunan and Hupeh would be divided into three or four departments each. It is not anticipated that this radical proposal shall be adopted by the Rehabilitation Conference, but merely discussed there and then put before the Peoples' convention for action.

"The whole delimitation of political areas is wrong," said Marshal Tuan when he first gave utterance to his views on this question.

"There must first be a redistribution and a re-demarcation. Wholly and entirely secondary is the question of setting up a workable political machine in China. Provincial autonomy—real, representative autonomy—can come only after this is accomplished."

Marshal Tuan cited numerous provinces as examples. Of Kiangsu he said it is poorly developed in mineral and other resources and the local authorities sitting in Nanking are content to live off the revenues of Shanghai and Soochow. Shantung is divided into three political sections, a division existing since the Tang dynasty. Each has its own dialect and traditions. One is agricultural, one mineral and the other maritime. Similar economic differences exist in Chekiang, Kwangtung and other provinces. In Kwangtung there are four or more dialects and separate aims and interests. To an even greater extent, Marshal Tuan pointed out, these differences of dialect, of customs and of economic interests exist in China as a whole, with many sections wholly independent of Peking.

"A Fresh Demarcation"

"My solution," Marshal Tuan went on, "is to make a fresh demarcation, to form each area, each homogeneous district, into a separate and distinct political unit and thus develop greater responsibility, better control of administrative revenues and expenditures and local development. At present the people have little interest in the machinery of remote Provincial Assemblies. What they need is government a little closer at home. It is from these smaller political units that a really representative body can be drawn whether to represent the province or the nation.

"When the provincial organisation is changed to conform with the new demarcation the resulting economic development will produce automatically a greatly increased revenue. You must realise that the resources of China are not developed to five percent of their capacity, and in view of the possession of such almost unlimited underground wealth China's national debt is insignificant. When the government of China is more in accordance with the psychology and democratic ideas of the people, they (the people) naturally will develop the resources of the country."

War Clouds Gathering In Hupeh

While the Kiangsu-Chekiang problem has just been settled, war clouds are gathering in Hupeh. According to the *"Ching Pao,"* there are different elements at work against that province,—General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan, General Wu Pei-fu and some of General Hsiao Yao-nan's own subordinates. General Tang is said to have mobilized his newly organized ten armies to attack Hupeh. General Hsiao is busily taking precautionary measures. War seems to be inevitable.

The situation in Honan is also very critical. Generals Hu Ching-yi and Han Yu-kun have been for some time making warlike preparations against each other. According to the *"Chen Pao,"* both of them are not sure of success and are trying to enlist outside help. General Hu is trying to cultivate his old friendship with General Sun Yueh by offering him the post of Pacification Commissioner of Honan and Shensi. On the other hand, General Liu Chenghwa, Tupan of Shensi and General Han's colleague, is also currying favour with General Sun and with Marshal Chang Tso-lin. Their failure or success depends much upon their diplomacy, it is said.

Dr Sun Yat Sen Still Lingers

Reports from Peking announce that Dr. Sun Yat-sen who has been ill for some weeks following his operation for malignant cancer, continues to weaken, and has no chances of recovery.

In connection with the foregoing, Chang Tso-lin recently granted an interview to the press in Mukden, stating that the Kuomingtang was much less dangerous without Dr. Sun. In his interview he stated in part: "The Central government is looking after diplomatic affairs, and I am not in a position to express my views regarding home administration no general remark can be made, as China is a vast country, but as far as the Three Eastern Provinces are concerned, which are under my control, I can say that they will be governed under the broad principle of Sino-Japanese amity.

"Being one of the supporters of the Tuan government I do not wish to criticise it except to say that peaceful unification of the country is impossible. By the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Kuomintang, a cancer of China, will be made less dangerous. I am considerably worried about the feeble health of Tuan Chi-jui.

"I am withdrawing my troops from regions outside Shanhaikuan as fast as circumstances allow it. I shall not release the revenue of the Salt Tax and the railway section between Shanhaikuan and Mukden, for the Central government has been in default in not sending to Mukden military and local government expenses ever since the establishment of the Republic."

Filipino Independence Still Uncertain

The following *United Press* despatch from Washington would seem to infer that Filipino Independence is postponed and indefinite. The U, P. stated:

"All chance of passing a bill granting independence or autonomy to the Pilippines is now believed to have passed. Even the champions autonomy believe that the chance has passed for at least two years and some of them said they would not favor reviving the issue until after another election."

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

February 01. The Opium Conference recognizes the alliance between arms traffic and cultivation of poppy.——French Minister demands prompt settlement of gold franc question. ——The laying of a cable between America and Italy is near completion.

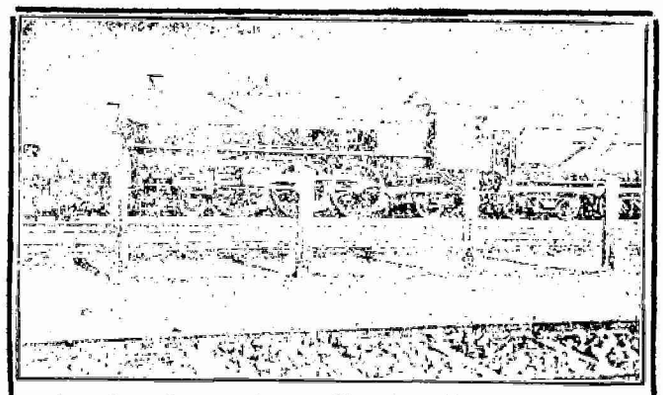
February 11. Greece appeals to League of Nations for expulsion of Patriarch from Constantinople.——U. S. State Department approves of Senate's reservations to German Commercial Treaty and will seek Germany's assent to it.——Boshelvik plots are exposed in Germany similar to those in French Colonies.

February 12. Death roll of Ruhr Mine disaster increases repaidly.——Great Britain's government will follow previous policies by reverting to gold standard as early as possible.——Following the election of President Coolidge an unprecedented boom in stocks takes place.——Previous to any guarantee of France's security Germany hints that Cologne must be evacuated.——British trade increase continues.——French Socialists split into three groups on question of supporting government.——Russia gives Canada a record cash order for flour.

February 13. Another successful military *coup* against rebel Arab tribes is reported from Tripoli.——Italo-America cable opens.——U. S. Secretary of State is assailed in Senate, as they hold he has involved the United States too strongly in European affairs at Paris financial conference. ——Naval Radio press service extension voted by U. S. Senate.

February 14. French finances are in critical condition, the nation having reached its limit to pay.——"Le Matin" tells of a pact to be made between Britain, France and Germany to prevent agression in the future.

February 15. Big dockyard scheme is contemplated for Manila, P. I.——Soviet profess to have discovered a German counter revolutionary plot in Russia. Mr. Harvey, former Ambassador to Britain, says it has been arranged to return to the gold standard by July 1,



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New Books and Publications

Scientific Elements of Accounting

Scientific Elements of Accounting, by Frederick Otte, Doctor of Political Science, Jena; Professor of Private Economy, National University, Peking. The Commerical Press: Shanghai.

This volume, intended primarily for Chinese students, explains the theory and practice of accounting in a simple and forceful style. Disregarding the various theories of production economics, etc., that usually are included in a work of this kind, the author attempts to reduce the scientific method called accounting to its elements, in such a manner that a student without undue loss of time may acquire a knowledge of the chief principles of accounting, sufficient to enable him to understand the accounts he may deal with in practise.

The volume is divided into four parts, beginning with the basic principles of bookkeeping. Following that is a chapter devoted to the more complicated double-entry bookkeeping. The third part is taken up by "Special Accounting Methods" explaining those forms made necessary by a more complicated and varied business, the last being given to a consideration of manufacturing and cost accounts. Throughout the book, the principles are not only clearly explained, but sample sheets from the various account books show the student exactly how those principles work out in practise.

For the student entering business, who desires the essential elements of modern bookkeeping, without long discussions of how they developed, the book is recommended. It is of special value to the Chinese in that it outlines the forms most generally used by the foreign firms in China. It contains 165 pages.

N. U.

The Lone Swan, by The Reverened Mandju, Translated into English By George Kin Leung. Shanghai: The Commercial Press Ltd.

The Chinese poets of the Tang and Sung periods can stand comparison with great poets of any other country in the world. In lyric poetry China stands very great. The Book of Poetry, one of the Chinese classics written before the tenth century B. C. contains some poems which can be classed with the writings of any great poet, while the writings of Li Po and Tu Fu are inferior to that of none in the world. The Chinese poets are not artificial like Keats, or Pope, but quite natural and as you walk with them on the banks of the rivers or beautiful meadows you feel the kinship of nature. Tu Fu was not only a great poet, but also the father of the cultural movement in Szechuen, and Li Po is recognised as one of the great civilizers of Kiangsu.

The revolutionised China has not produced any outstanding literary figures, though the great scholars of the Tsing dynasyty; Chang Ping Lin, Chin Mei Ju, Liang Chi Chao and some others are still counted as the great literary lights of this age in China. Mr. Su or the Rev. Mandju, the author of the booklet under review occupies a position of eminence in the literary world of China. He was born in Japan, his father being a Kwangtung merchant and his mother a Japanese. He studied English, French, Sanskrit as well and was able to translate freely from one into the other. His father having died when Mandju was a mere infant, his step mother was not very motherly to him. He became a Buddhist monk when very young. His mind, disgusted with the world, wanted to seek refuge in the shadows of a Buddhist temple. The book under review is an autobiographical sketch. It contains an account of the struggle of the soul of the author between the peace of Nirvana and the pleasures of the world, written in a very beautiful style and full of poetic ideas. Mandju lived in Shanghai writing long poems and enjoying his long nights in the houses of sing-song girls. Mandju died of comsumption at the Paulong Hospital, in Shanghai in 1917. This book is a very charming record of the emotions of the author written in a polished and poetic style. It is an edifice of the soul of this wild monk wrapt in the clouds of gloom and sadness. The book will live in China forever and in its English garb it is likely to command the appreciation of any literary critic. Mandju has also translated into English many old Chinese poems and also many of the verses of Byron into Chinese.

H. P. Shastri

Shanghai, February 15, 1925.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market during the past week has been very featureless and prices moved within a comparatively narrow range, with the net result of a moderate decline from last week's level. The readjustment of values has tended to equalize sentiment and has fostered a less aggressive attitude on both sides of the market and a greater inclination to await developments.

Holders of actual cotton refusing to sell at the ruling prices, whilst domestic mills' interest in the market is limited on account of the depressed state of the yarn market.

Under the circumstances, we believe that as soon as the outlook for the yarn market shows signs of activity, the preponderance of chances will be against the market. In the meanwhile, however, the market will be governed by the yarn market as well as the world cotton markets, so that for the present we see no reason to depart from the policy we have been advocating in our previous reports, of buying whenever the market seems unduly depressed and selling on any good advance.

Yarn.—We have had another dull week in the yarn market, with business limited chiefly owing to the continued political disturbances in the country which enforces general depression on the part of exporters. General conditions in the interior marts are healthy, however, as soon as the internecine warfare is adjusted, a brisk revival in trade is looked forward to.

Liverpool, Feb 12. 1925.

Liverpool Market:—

American Middling Spot .....13.70 Pence
" Mar.....13.36 "
" Oct.....13.28 "

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, Feb. 11, 1925.

New York Market:—Mar .....24.35 Cents
May .....24.68 "
July.....24.91 "
Oct .....24.79 "
Dec.....24.86 "
Spot .....24.60 "

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, Feb. 12, 1925.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May.....Rps. 458 per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, March..... " 394 " "
Fine Oomra, March ..... " 455 " "

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot, ex. wharf..... Tls. 40.25
Shanghai, Spot..... " 39.00
M-ginned, Spot..... " 39.75
Shensi, No. 1 Spot..... " 40.00
Ningpo, Spot ex. whaf..... " 37.00

Market:—*Steady.*

Industrial and Financial Notes

The employees of the Hsinhua Carpet Factory Chaoyangmen, Peking, are on strike for an increase in their monthly wages from $8 to $12.

The dying industry at Yimpo, near Canton, was recently suspended in protest against further taxation. This industry, which is chiefly the dyeing of native-made cloth, is the most important in the district, employing several thousand workers.

The Hung Yu Weaving and Dyeing Factory is planning to extend its business, and is constructing a building to be used by the piece goods department. The factory is located at Tang Chia Wan, outside West Gate, Shanghai.

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Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, February 18, 1925.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since our last circular the London price of silver for ready and forward are $\frac{3}{8}$d. and $\frac{1}{4}$d. up respectively, the latest quotations being 32 $\frac{5}{16}$d. and 32 $\frac{1}{4}$d. India has been a small buyer and the New York/London cross-rate is down from 4.77 $\frac{7}{8}$ to 4.77 Locally our stocks of silver continue to increase and under these circumstances no support to silver can be expected from China. Our official quotation for T/T on London remains unchanged at 3/1 $\frac{3}{4}$d. and except for occasional strength lent by resales of T/T by gold dealers, principally Yen, the general tone of the market is easy and closes with that tendency.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 73,395,000 an increase of Tls. 1,357,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 40,790,000 an increase of $ 900,000.
Estimated value Tls. 102,763,000 as against Tls. 61,674,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Jan.	Thursday Feb. 12	Friday Feb. 13	Saturday Feb. 14	Monday Feb. 16	Tuesday Feb. 17	Wednes. Feb. 18
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/1.750	3/1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3/1 $\frac{5}{8}$	3/1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3/1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3/1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3/1 $\frac{3}{4}$
O/Dfts. "	—	3/1 $\frac{13}{16}$	3/1 $\frac{13}{16}$	3/1 $\frac{13}{16}$	3/1 $\frac{13}{16}$	3/1 $\frac{13}{16}$	3/1 $\frac{15}{16}$
4m/s "	—	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2
T/T India	209.226	209	209	208 $\frac{3}{4}$	208 $\frac{3}{4}$	208 $\frac{3}{4}$	208 $\frac{3}{4}$
T/T France	1,393.095	1400	1400	1430	1455	1455	1420
T/T N. Y.	75 119	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	75	75	75	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
T/T Hong	74.113	74	74	74	74	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{3}{4}$
T/T Japan	51.369	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	52	52	52
T/T Batavia	185.893	187 $\frac{3}{4}$	187 $\frac{3}{4}$	187 $\frac{3}{4}$	187 $\frac{3}{4}$	187 $\frac{3}{4}$	187 $\frac{3}{4}$
T/T Straits	74 750	74 $\frac{3}{4}$	74 $\frac{3}{4}$	74 $\frac{3}{4}$	74 $\frac{3}{4}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/3.024	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
4m/s " D/P	—	3/3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{4}$
6m/s " D/A	3/3.399	3/3 $\frac{5}{8}$	3/3 $\frac{5}{8}$	3/3 $\frac{5}{8}$	3/3 $\frac{5}{8}$	3/3 $\frac{5}{8}$	3/3 $\frac{5}{8}$
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,468.095	1475	1475	1505	1530	1510	1495
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	77.321	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{4}$
4m/s " Docs	—	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Feb. 12	Feb. 13	Fbe. 14	Feb. 16	Feb. 17	Feb. 18
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{8}$	32 $\frac{3}{16}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{5}{16}$
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.68 $\frac{1}{2}$	Holiday	G. $.68 $\frac{3}{8}$	G.$.68 $\frac{3}{8}$	G.$.68 $\frac{3}{8}$	G.$.68 $\frac{5}{8}$
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 256 00	Tls. 254 00	Tls. 255 20	Tls. 254 00	Tls. 254 90	Tls. 255 40
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111 0	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	72.575	72 6125	72.40	72.375	72.4125	72.425
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 90.17
Bank of France rate of discount	7%	New York on London	T/T 477
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 4 "	3 $\frac{15}{16}$ %	Hongkong on "	T/T 2/3 $\frac{7}{8}$
" 6 "	3 $\frac{15}{16}$ %	Kobe " " "	T/T 2/7 $\frac{1}{16}$

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A.M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Feb. 10, 1925, Cause No. 2286, V. Solovieff v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; (in chambers); argument on demurrer; submitted.
" 16, " " " 2554, A. Ross v. The China Press Inc.; on motion to set; assigned.
" 16, " " " 2492, Ah-Hong & Co. v. Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking; on motion to set.
" 16, " " " 2427, Thomas Kerrigan v. Asia Banking Corporation; on motion to set; assigned.
" 16, " " " 2542, American Trading Co. Inc. v. F. Berndt; on motion to set; assigned.
" 16, " " " 2292, I. M. Burlakoff et al. v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; on motion to dismiss; submitted.
" 16, " " " 2508, H. C. Augustesen China Trade v. Max A. Lorenzen; on motion for default judgment suspended.
" 16, " " " 2402, Mao Tung Products Co. v. H. J. Zimmerman; on plea in abatement; submitted.
" 16, " " " 2549, Thomas Petersen v. The International Bye Products Co. Inc.; on demurrer; submitted
" 16, " " " 2556, Shanghai Building Co. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. v. Asia Engineering Corporation; on demurrer; submitted.
" 16, " " " 2410, A. I. Gromov Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; on plea to the jurisdiction; passed to March 18th.
" 16, " " " 2505, The Republic of China v. Commercial Express Storage Co.; on application for amendment of complaint; submitted; on motion to set; assigned.
" 16, " " " 2177, K. A. Massey v. R. R. L. Fernbach; on motion for examination of defendant; submitted.
" 16, " " " 1867, Mao Tung Products Co. v. North China Cold Storage Co.; on motion for examination of defendant; submitted.
" 17, " " " 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.; (in chambers); testimony taken of A. K. Taylor; continued.
" 17, " " " 2443, H. S. Li v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; on demurrer; submitted.
" 17, " " " 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; on motion for rehearing, and on plaintiff's exceptions to supplemental account; on motion for judgment; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

Feb. 14, 1925, Crim. No. 738, U. S. v. W. Manley; testimony taken of J. J. Carney, W. R. Kinipple; submitted.
" 14, " " " 739, U. S. v. J. H. Black; testimony taken of W. Slata and J. H. Black; submitted.
" 14, " Cause " 2499, American Express Co. Inc. v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; testimony taken of G. Mark, In Young, and Wong Kyien Tsong; continued.

Judgments and Orders:

Feb 10, 1925, Cause No. 2466, Asia Banking Corporation v. E. H. Himrod; order of dismissal.
" 10, " " " 2494, Murray Packing Co. v. E. H. Himrod; order of discontinuance.
" 11, " " " 2527, In re estate of Charles E. Richardson, deceased; order appointing administrator.
" 13, " " " 2300, Asia Engineering Corporation v Shanghai Building Co.; order granting stay of execution.
" 13, " " " 2286, V. Solovieff v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; order sustaining demurrer
" 13, " " " 2568, U. S. v. Wollmer Gaston; order of dismissal.
" 16, " " " 2222, Andrews v. Andrews; decision and judgment.
" 16, " " " 2549, Thomas Petersen v. The International Bye Products Co. Inc.; order sustaining demurrer.
" 17, " " " 2508, H. C. Augustesen China Trade v. Max A. Lorenzen; order for stay of proceedings.
" 17, " " " 2443, H. S. Li v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; order overruling demurrer.
" 17, " " " 2292, I. M. Burlakoff et al v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; order of dismissal.
" 17, " " " 2177, K. A. Massey v. R. R. L. Fernbach; order for examination of defendant.
" 17, " " " 2402, Mao Tung Products Co. v. H. J. Zimmerman; order denying plea in abatement.
" 17, " " " 1867, Mao Tung Products Co. v. North China Cold Storage Co. Inc.; order for examination of H. J. Zimmerman.

(By the Commissioner)

Feb. 12, 1925, Sp. Pro. No. 52, In re estate of Louis S. Roberts, deceased; order appointing administrator.
" 12, " Cause " 1866, In re estate of Patricio Castro Perez, deceased; order for distribution.
" 14, " Crim. " 738, U. S. v. W. Manley; defendant warned and fined $2, costs remitted.
" 14, " " " 739, U. S. v. J. H. Black; defendant warned and fined $2, costs remitted.

Assignments for Hearing:

Feb 25, 1925, 2 pm, C. No. 2444, E. Gerecke v. Asia Banking Corporation.
" 26, " 10 am, " " 2066, American Express Co. Inc. v. S. Chalet.
Mar. 3, " 10 am, " " 2492, Ah-Hong & Co. v. Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking; to take testimony of plaintiff's witnesses.
" 5, " 10 am, " " 2427, Thomas Kerrigan v. Asia Banking Corporation.
" 10, " 10 am, " " 2554, A Ross v. The China Press Inc.
" 12, " 10 am, " " 2505, The Republic of China v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.

,, 17, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2544, P. Servanin & Co. v. Murray Packing Co
,, 18, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2410, A. I. Gromov Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; on plea to the jurisdiction
,, 24, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2542, American Trading Co. Inc. v. F. Berndt.

(By the Commissioner)

Feb. 10 1925, Civil No. 201, Office Appliance Co. v. E. A. Friend et al.; matshal's return of summons.
,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 202, Ameaican-Oriental Banking Corporation v. P. F. Faison; petition; summons i sued
,, 11, ,, Crim. ,, 737, U. S. v. L. Slegman; complaint.
,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 738, U. S. v. J. H. Black; complaint.
,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 739, U. S. v. W. Manley; complaint.
,, 12, ,, Sp. Pro. ,, 52, In re estate of Louis S. Roberts, deceased; bond of administrator; letters of administration.
,, 12, ,, Civil ,, 202, American-Oriental Banking Corporation v. P. F. Faison; marshal's return of summons.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 194, Weeks & Co. Ltd. v. S. Chalet; writ of execution issued.
,, 12, ,, Cause ,, 1866, In re estate of Particio Castro Perez; deceased; final account; receipts.
, 30, ,, Civil ,, 201, Office Appliance Co. v. E. A. Friend et al.; answer.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Feb. 10, 1925, Cause No. 2564, The Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd. v. The Americ n-Orientrl Banking Corporation; marshal's return of summons.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2566, Murray Packing Co. v. E. H. Himrod; marshal's return of summons.
,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 2437, Long & Co. v. Asia Banking Corporation; transcript of testimony.
,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 2410, A. I. Gromov Heirs et al. v. International Banking Corporation; notice of motion.
,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 2527, In re estate of Charles E. Richardson, deceased; depositions (4); petition.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2499, American Express Co. Inc. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; subpoena issued; marshal's return of subpoena.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2505, The Republic of China v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; application to amend complaint; motion to set.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1992, W. R. Loxley & Co. v. R. R. L. Fernbach; writ of execution issued.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2177, K. A. Massey v. R. R. L. Fernbach; notice of motion.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 1867, Mao Tung Products Co. v. North China Cold Storage Co. Inc.; motion for examina ion of defendant.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2505, The Republic of China v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; affidavit.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2427, Thomas Kerrigan v. Asia Banking Corporation; notice.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2568, U. S. v. Wollmer Gaston; motion to dismiss.
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 2542, American Trading Co. Inc. v. F. Berndt; answer.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; memorandum brief on motion for re-hearing; memorandum brief on exceptions to supplementary account; affidavits (10).
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1241, In re estate of Nils J. Friedstrom, deceased; report of death of executor.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2282, The China Americon Trading Co. Inc. v. The Fearon, Daniel Co.; receipt.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2177, K. A. Massey v. R. R. L. Fernbach; affidavit.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2402, Mao Tung Products Co. v. H. J. Zimmerman; answer.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2522, In re estate of Charles Cecil Clarke, deceased; bond of special administrator.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2557, R. Fermus v. I. A. Landesman; matshal's return of summons.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2569, The Fearon, Daniel Co. v. J. Rosenfeld; complaint; summons issued.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2570, In the matter of Max A. Lorenzen, in bankruptcy; debtor's petition.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 2565, The Fearon, Daniel Co. v. Murray Packing Co.; marshal's return of summons.

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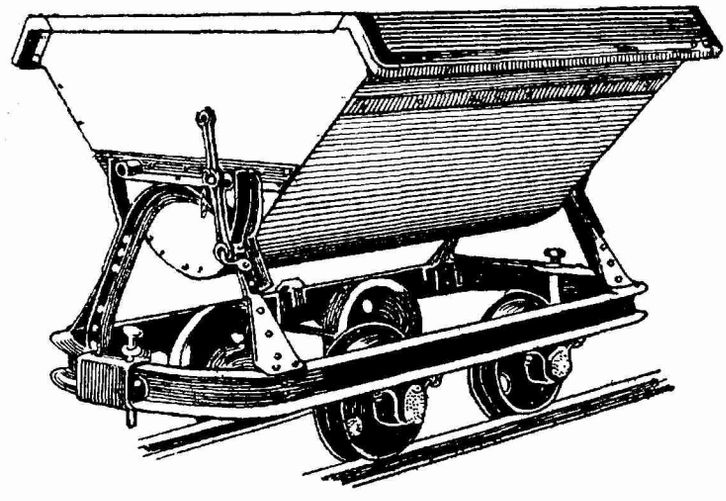

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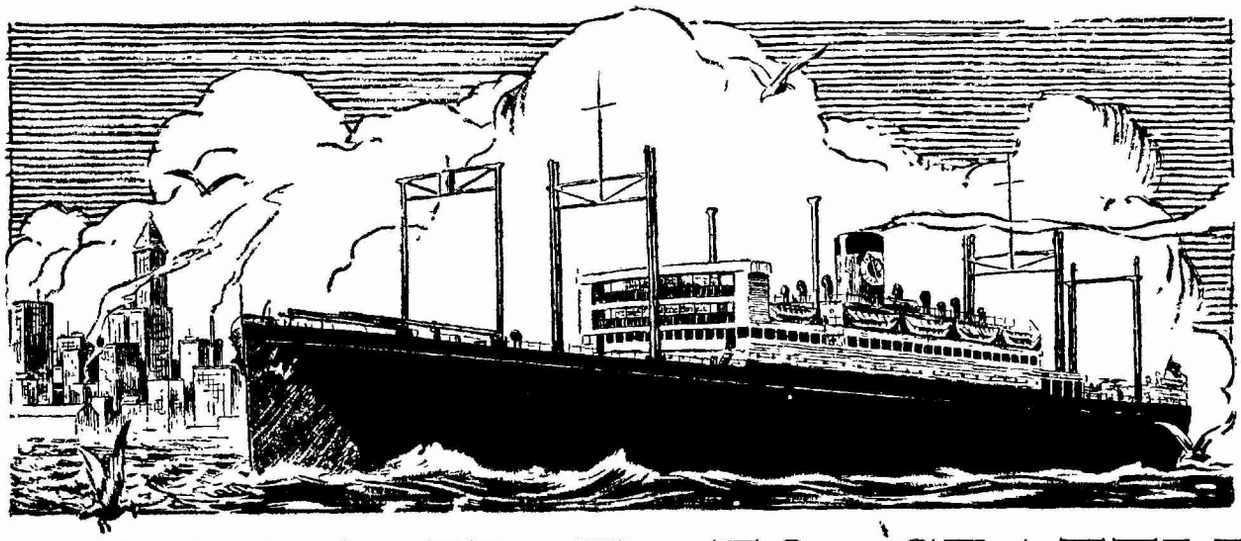

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